The Philanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother * * * * * therefore is this distress come upon us.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor. SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

VOLUME II. NO. 12 NEW SERIES. CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1839. WHOLE NO. 103.

THE PHILANTHROPIST,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

Main st., between 4th & 5th, East side.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance.—Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. Letters on the business of the Philanthropist should be directed to the *Publishing Agent*—those relating to the editorial department, to the EDITOR. Letters must be post paid.

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" " for 6 months, without alteration 5 00
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TERMS.

Heretofore it has not been customary at this office, as a general rule, to adhere strictly to the *printed terms* of the Philanthropist, with regard to the payment of THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year's subscription with those subscribers who suffer the fifty two numbers to issue from the press before payment. Notice is hereby given that after the first of January, 1840, these terms will be invariably observed on this office. All who are more than fifty two numbers in arrears will therefore do well to settle their accounts before that time. Agents will please note this and charge subscribers accordingly. Some persons do not know how to get money to us. Any person may enclose a five dollar bill in a letter, and send it by mail, at our risk, as that is simply the *rate per annum*, at which the paper is published, or about five cents per copy *in advance*, as it is not paid until the time of subscription is out. Whenever they therefore forward more than two, three or five dollars they will find credit will be given accordingly. When the money is expended, due notice will be given to the subscriber, when he can again forward as before. Agents or subscribers should be careful and not send money by *strangers*, unless of a character they know nothing. Several letters have lately been received containing statements of money that have been forwarded by same such persons, but which has never been received. When money is sent by mail and lost the office is not the sufferer, and in no other case. Most postmasters are ready to enclose and forward money for subscribers free of charge. It is desirable that subscribers should always state in their letters when they wish the paper to stop at the expiration of their subscription.

SAMUEL HALL Publishing Agent.

A. S. Office Cincinnati, Nov. 4. 1839. tf.

ABOLITION NOT IMPRACTICABLE.

Introduction to the Second Edition of "Jay's View of the Action of the Federal Government in Behalf of Slavery."

The rapid sale of the first edition of this work, and the almost immediate call for another, afford gratifying evidence of the awakening attention of the public, to the action of the federal government in behalf of slavery. That action is so inquitous in itself, and so dangerous in its consequences to the liberties of the country, that it needs only to be known, to be fully examined by the patriotism and moral sense of the community, within the limits prescribed by the constitution, and the obvious principles of humanity and justice. It is not easy, however, to enlighten those who prefer darkness to light; nor to persuade men to act in opposition to their supposed pecuniary or political interests. But there can be no triumph, where there is no struggle—that religion is worthless, which costs no sacrifices; that philanthropy—peace opinion, we are told, is against it. Indeed, and is it not also against every delegated candidate for office, and every losing politician? But who hears our baffled politicians advising submission to the victors because public opinion is against the vanquished? Public opinion is a mighty agent for good or evil: but it is as fickle as the poplar. It strewed the path of the Redeemer with palm branches, and afterwards nailed him to the cross.

For ages it guarded and preserved all the oppressions and cruelties of the feudal system—it is now gradually, but surely destroying its every vestige. But a few years since, public opinion, not merely sanctioned, but actually required the use of intoxicating liquors—it is now their potent enemy.

Such, perhaps the most extraordinary change this mighty agent has undergone, is in relation to slavery; and the friends of emancipation will find in the history of this transformation, one of the most powerful inducements to perseverance.

For more than two hundred years before its abolition had the African slave trade been pursued by European nations, under the fostering protection of those rulers. No difference of religious faith, of government, or of climate, offered any check to this accursed commerce. Catholics and Protestants, subjects of monarchs and the citizens of republics, natives of the North and of the South, united in the traffic for the price of blood, alike participated in robbery and murder. In 1774, the British government refused its assent to the imposition by provincial legislatures of duties on the importation of slaves. "We cannot," said the secretary, Lord Dartmouth, "allow the colonies to check or discourage, in *any degree*, a traffic so beneficial to the nation."[1]

The feelings of humanity and the powers of conscience, were on this subject almost universally totally paralized. So late as 1783, in the case of a civil cause in London, it appeared in evidence, that one hundred and thirty-two Africans had been thrown into the sea by the captain of a slaver to defraud the underwriters. Minutes of the case were submitted to the government, but was unnoticed.

In 1786, the number of unhappy being annually torn from Africa, was estimated at 100,000. Of these, it was admitted at least 20,000 perished on the voyage; and of those who survived to enter a state of hopeless bondage, 20,000 more, exhausted by suffering and despair, sunk into the grave within two years.

Individuals were occasionally found who protested against the traffic, but their voices were unheeded. For two centuries not a word in reprobation of the trade had been uttered within the walls of the British Senate. This long silence was first broken by Mr. David Hartley, who in 1776, moved in the House of Commons, that the slave trade was "contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man." But the moral sense of Great Britain, and indeed of the world, was then too obtuse to recognise these simple and now obvious truths; and the resolution was promptly rejected. Seven years after, a petition against the trade, the first ever offered, was presented by the Quaker Society to the House of Commons. But that body did not even condescend to consider it—the Premier, Lord North, coolly observing, that the traffic had, in a commercial point of view, become *necessary* to almost every nation in Europe.

On the 7th July, 1783, shortly after this official declaration, SIX Quakers* met in London "to consider what steps they should take for *the relief and liberation of the negro slaves in the West Indies, and for the discouragement of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.*"

When we reflect on the peculiar circumstances under which these men assembled, we cannot but regard their meeting as one of the sublimest instances of Christian faith unrecorded in the sacred volume—a faith which according to the promise, was effectual in removing mountains. At the moment of their meeting, the maritime powers of Europe were actively engaged in the trade—a trade against which no petition had ever been presented except from the very sect to which they belonged, and which had within a few days, like certain petitions in modern times, been ordered to *"lie on the table."* They had, moreover, just witnessed the impunity of the wretch who had deliberately drowned one hundred and thirty-two of his fellow men—an impunity which warned them of the utter insensibility of the public to the sufferings of the miserable negroes.

And who were these six men, who under such circumstances presumed to attempt the abolition of slavery and the slave trade—who aspired to move the moral world—to arrest the commerce of nations—to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison doors to them that were bound! Did they sway the councils, or lead the armies of Empires—were they possessed of learning to command the attention of the wise and great; or of eloquence to mould at their will the passions of multitudes? They were humble and obscure individuals, belonging to a small and despised sect, and precluded by their religious tenets and social condition from all political influence. But they had discovered from the Book of God, what had escaped many wise and good men, that the trade in question was opposed alike to the sentiments and the precepts of the Almighty Ruler of nations.

In laboring, therefore, for its suppression, they were assured of His approbation; and without regarding their own weakness, or the obstacles before them, they proceeded steadily in the path of duty, leaving the result to HIM with whom all things are possible.

They determined to hold frequent meetings, of which regular minutes were kept. Their first object was to enlighten and purify the public mind, and for this purpose they entered into negotiations with the proprietors of various newspapers, and secured a space in their columns for such articles respecting the trade as they might choose to insert. They likewise circulated books and pamphlets on the subject. The seeds thus scattered germinated slowly, but ultimately yielded a glorious harvest. Within two years a second petition was presented, and like the first was treated with neglect. The third year, the six associates, with the aid of some friends, engaged the celebrated Clarkson as their agent; and so successful were his labors in exciting the sensibilities of the British public, that it was found expedient to divest the enterprise of its sectarian character, and the committee added six to their number from other denominations. This new committee soon became an important body, receiving and appropriating the pecuniary contributions to the cause, and directing and cheering the labors of its advocates. Gradually, members of Parliament, dignitaries of the church, and political leaders without the walls of the House, joined the committee, and avowed their hostility to the trade.

Petitions were multiplied, and the government so far condescended to notice the rising excitement, as to appoint a commission to inquire into the alleged atrocities of this branch of the British commerce. On the 9th of May, 1788, only five years after the first meeting of the Committee, the House of Commons voted that they would at the next session take into consideration the complaints against the African slave trade.

It is unnecessary for our purpose to pursue the details of this instructive history. It has already taught us the possibility of rousing the public attention however lethargic, by appeals to the conscience and understanding; and the influence which christian zeal and faith, unaided by wealth and power, are capable of exerting. The few remaining facts we shall notice, convey the important lesson, that no cause, however pure, no truth however obvious, can shield their advocates from obloquy, when powerful and profitable evils are struggling to assail them; and also, that constancy in maintaining and inculcating the great principles of justice and humanity will finally be crowned with success.

No sooner did a parliamentary inquiry threaten to expose the abominations and endanger the continuance of the traffic than its advocates, reckless alike of truth and decency, vindicated its policy, and attacked with vindictive fury those who were laboring to destroy it. Abolition was denounced in parliament as hypocritical, fanatic, and methodistical.† It would lead, it was asserted, to insurrection, massacre and ruin to the colonies; and in Great Britain to the reduction of her revenue, the decay of her naval strength, and the bankruptcy of her merchants and manufacturers." The trade was justified by the press; and even ministers of religion stepped forth to vindicate it on Scriptural authority.† In 1791, a bill was brought in for the suppression of the trade. The opposition to it was malignant and successful. The measure was pronounced fit only for the bigotry of the 12th century. Lord John Russel termed it "visionary and delusive: a feeble attempt to serve the cause of humanity, as other nations would pursue the trade if abolished by Great Britain." Mr. Stanley insisted that it was the intention of Providence, from the beginning, *that one set of men should be slaves to another;* and he complained that the trade had been condemned from the pulpit.

The friends of abolition were ridiculed by Lord Chancellor Thurlow from the woolsack; and the Duke of Clarence, who afterwards, as William IV., gave his assent to the bill abolishing slavery throughout his dominions, regardless of parliamentary decorum, declared, in his place in the House of Lords, that the abolitionists were hypocrites and fanatics; and in the application of these epithets included Mr. Wilberforce by name.

Ten times did Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, endeavor to procure the suppression of the traffic, and ten times was he doomed to defeat. So late as 1807, Lord Castlereagh, in the British Senate, vindicated the trade on scriptural grounds, and avowed that in his opinion, the advantages resulting from it were so great, that were it not now existing, the trade ought forthwith to be established. But the triumph of justice, and the reward of faith and perseverance were nigh at hand. On the 25th of March, 1807, twenty-four years after the formation of the Quaker Committee, the slave trade was abolished by act of Parliament.

Splendid and glorious as was this triumph, it was incomplete while shared by Great Britain alone. The whole of Christendom was yet to be brought to adjure a commerce condemned alike by reason and revelation. A long course of negotiation ensued, and treaty after treaty was made for the abandonment of the traffic, until, in 1830, every Christian nation in Europe and America had prohibited it.

The Quaker Committee, as we have seen, proposed, in 1783, not merely the discouragement of the African slave trade, but also "the liberation of negro slaves in the West Indies." The struggle for emancipation was continued after the accomplishment of the former for thirty-one years; when, on the 4th August, 1838, negro slavery wholly ceased throughout the British West Indies, and every legal disability, founded on color, was utterly abolished.

Thus has been accomplished the most astonishing revolution in opinion and practice the world has ever witnessed, with the exception of the establishment of Christianity. And let it be remembered, that this revolution was effected solely by the exhibition of truth, and by bold and persevering appeals to the conscience and understanding of mankind. No miracles have wrought conviction, no force has subdued opposition. Public opinion was gradually enlightened and converted, and then roused into action, and with resistless energy it smote to the earth a stupendous system of wickedness and cruelty.

Surely we may learn from this history a very different lesson from that which many of our politicians and moralists are fond of inculcating—that because public opinion is against them, *therefore* abolitionists should cease to do well, and learn to do evil—should abandon their opposition to slavery and acquiesce in popular iniquity. Let us take the six Quakers for our example, and resolve to persevere while life shall be spared in our assaults upon slavery, not inquiring how many are against us, knowing assuredly that God is for us. But should respectable trade as they might choose to insert. They likewise circulated books and pamphlets on the subject. The seeds thus scattered germinated slowly, but ultimately yielded a glorious harvest. Within two years a second petition was presented, and like the first was treated with neglect. The third year, the six associates, with the aid of some friends, engaged the celebrated Clarkson as their agent; and so successful were his labors in exciting the sensibilities of the British public, that it was found expedient to divest the enterprise of its sectarian character, and the committee added six to their number from other denominations. This new committee soon became an important body, receiving and appropriating the pecuniary contributions to the cause, and directing and cheering the labors of its advocates. Gradually, members of Parliament, dignitaries of the church, and political leaders without the walls of the House, joined the committee, and avowed their hostility to the trade.

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* William Dillwin, George Harrison, Samuel Hoare, Thomas Knowles, John Lloyd, and Joseph Wonds. Their names are registered in Heaven, let them not be forgotten on earth.

† As illustrative of public opinion at this time, we give the titles of two pamphlets published in London in 1788, viz: "Slavery no Oppression," and "Scriptural Researches on the Licenses of the Slave Trade, and showing its conformity with the principles of natural and revealed religion, delineated in the writings of the word of God."—*By the Rev. R. Harris.*

* Public letter of J. Q. Adams of 25th May, 1839.

† Many of the commoners and lords were deeply interested in West India plantations; and a large estate, stocked with slaves, was held by a chartered society of the established church.

If so, it becomes not the House of Representatives to remake us; for, on the 19th Jan., 1829 that body "Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, *by law*, for the gradual abolition of slavery within the District, in such manner that the interests of no individual shall be injured thereby." Here we have the solemn admission of the popular and most numerous branch of the legislature, that the question of abolition is one of *expediency* alone, and not of constitutional power; and that slavery may be terminated by law, without injury to any individual. And what sentiments on this subject have been uttered by the State Legislatures? In 1828, the Legislature of Pennsylvania instructed their members of Congress "to procure, if practicable, the passage of a law to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." In 1829, the Assembly of N. York united in a direct the representatives from that state "to make every proper exertion to effect the passage of a law for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia." In 1837, the Senate of Massachusetts "Resolved that Congress, having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possess the right to abolish slavery and the slave trade therein, and that the early exercise of such right is demanded by the enlightened sentiment of the civilized world, by the principles of the revolution, and by humanity." The other House, the same session, "Resolved that Congress, having exclusive legislation in the District of Columbia, possess the right to abolish slavery in said District, and that its exercise should only be restrained by a regard to the public good." The next session both branches of the legislature resolved, "That the rights of justice, the claims of humanity, and the common good require the demand that the entire suppression of the slave trade now carried on in the District of Columbia." In 1836, the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Maine, "Resolved that the continuance of slavery within the sacred enclosure and chosen seat of the National Government is inconsistent with a due regard to the enlightened judgment of mankind, and with all just pretensions on our part to the character of a free people, and is degrading to the moral sentiment of the whole civilized world, and renders its influence powerless throughout the world." The same year, the Legislature of Vermont, without a dissenting voice, instructed the representatives in Congress to "use their utmost efforts to procure the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia." Yet there are those who would fain paralize all our efforts by the assurance that public opinion is against us!

But we are urged to desist, not only because our object is impracticable, but also because it is *unlawful*. "When the people," we are told, "are bound by laws emanating from a legislative assembly wherein they have no representatives, *their will* must be ascertained by manifestations from themselves." But why ought Congress to ascertain the will of the people of the District. Because the Declaration of Independence derives all just powers of the Government from the consent of the governed." But are laws binding only on such as approve them? No—"When the people are represented in the legislative assembly, the *consent of the whole* must be inferred from the voice of the representative majority." Now it so happens that the whole people of the United States, by the voice of the representative majority, assented to the provision of the Constitution, that a district, ten miles square, should be placed under the absolute and exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. To this arrangement the people inhabiting the present District gave their assent through their representatives. Afterwards, when they themselves were set off, by the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, to be the subjects of this exclusive jurisdiction, they, through their representatives in the legislature, consented to be thus placed under the authority of Congress. And shall we now begrudgingly told, after these people have thus consented to be governed, in all cases whatsoever, by the National Legislature, and after the people of the United States have, for this purpose, vested unlimited and exclusive jurisdiction in Congress, that it is contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence that this jurisdiction should secure to each inhabitant of the District the "inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness!" Again, if the Declaration derives the powers of the government from the consent of the governed, from what representative majority, we would ask, are we to infer the *consent* of six thousand of the people of the District to be reduced to chattels?—to be robbed of the rights of humanity to be severed, with their wives and children, into lots for speculation!

Surely, the friends of emancipation will not, after their past experience, look upon public opinion as an *inevitable* enemy—still less will they believe that the Declaration of Independence is the death-warrant of human rights in the national domain. The principles for which they are contending are the principles of the Declaration—the means they are using are those given them by the Constitution—freedom of speech and of the press—petition and the elective franchise; and, by the blessing of God on these principles and means, they will yet convert public opinion into an ally—will yet purge the capital of the Republic of its loathsome plague, and restore the Federal Government to its legitimate functions, of establishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty.

Be first, September, 1839.

Extracts from Jay's "View of the Action of the Federal Government in Behalf of Slavery."

(Second Edition.)

RENEWED ACTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN BEHALF OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We have already seen the character and extent of the aid afforded by the Government to the Colonization Society under pretence of providing for *recaptured* Africans. Some of the southern members of Congress, not fully understanding the true tendency of this society, and believing its influence hostile to slavery, objected to this aid on constitutional grounds, and it was discontinued, after an expenditure of $284,000. That the society is now more justly estimated appears from the following recent testimonies in its behalf.

On the 10th of January, 1839, Mr. Henry Wise, a member of Congress from Virginia, delivered an address before the Colonization Society of that State. He remarked, that a few years since he became suspicious of the Society in consequence of the sentiments avowed by some of its members, "but he had before that time been "the zealous and active friend and advocate of the great original principles of the design, *to secure and fortify the institution of slavery itself*, by colonizing the free people of color," but he confesses that "the line of demarcation is *now* too strongly drawn between abolition and colonization ever to be crossed."

Their principles are diametrically opposed to each other, and their warfare will tend to press each to occupy its appropriate ground and position. The Colonization Society must now maintain that great original principle upon which it was founded, "*friendship for the slaveholder.*"

In the month previous to the delivery of this speech, the Baldwin (Alabama) Colonization Society issued an address recommending colonization,

"Because it proposes to remove from among us, a degraded, useless, and vicious race.

"Because we consider the measure of all others best calculated to preserve good order and proper discipline among *our slaves.*

"Therefore we deem the plan of removing them free blacks, from the United States, the most effectual method of counteracting the abolitionists. It is known that *they* are the most violent opponents which the scheme of colonization has to encounter. *Their penetration has discovered its tendency*, and they denounce it as a scheme originating among slaveholders for the perpetuation of slavery.

"Nor should it be forgotten, that it Africa, is the natural home of the negro race, and at a safe distance, whence *they can never return to the injury of our slave population.*"—*African Repository for March.* 1839.

Thus we see that the society is now regarded as a friend and ally by both descriptions of slaveholders, the breeders and the planters. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Van Buren is an inattentive observer of the signs of the times. Colonization is just now very popular in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Mr. Clay's speech was delivered on the 7th February, and was certainly calculated to propitiate the slaveholders. He is, moreover, President of the Colonization Society, and it would be unwise to suffer him to engross the influence of the most effectual method of counteracting the abolitionists."—On the 19th of February, twelve days after Mr. Clay's speech, the intentions of the government were announced in the following letter, which was widely circulated—

"I ought here to inform you that the government of the United States has come to our aid by purchasing cannon, small arms, both muskets, pistols, swords and rockets, and an abundant supply of ammunition, and two fine boats—also made our governor their agent for *recaptured Africans (!)* at a salary of $1500 a year—which is so much money *best used in the society*, and I confidently believe that a ship of war will be sent to *the coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade.*—There never was a time when African colonization had so strong claims on the benevolent public.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL WILKINSON,

General Agent of the American Col. Soc."

Thus while Mr. Clay can only make speeches, in behalf of the Colonization Society, his rival is lavishing upon it the public funds under the palpably false pretence of providing for the recaptured Africans. When it is recollected that *only twenty recaptures no Africans*, and that if we had any such Africans to restore to their own country they might be sent to Liberia, in the regular vessels at a trifling expense, it must, we think be admitted that these appropriations to the Colonization Society, and the addition of $1500 per annum to the salary of their governor, is a fraudulent application of the public money, to promote the interests of slaveholders and the perpetuity of slavery.

There are still many at the North who view the *African* slave trade with abhorrence, and great pains have been taken to impress them with the belief, that the colonization of *American* negroes upon the African coast, is the ONLY efficient means of suppressing it. Here Mr. Van Buren's bounty to the society is regarded as his contribution to the destruction of this commerce. The New York Journal of Commerce affirms that the late grants "will have an important influence in checking the slave trade."

African negroes, we well know, sell every slave exported from that continent; we have the testimony of Mr. Madison, that the *white* citizens of the southern States would not have entered the American Union, had they not have been indulged in the African trade for twenty years; and, even now, *American negroes* transported to Africa, will put to the blush the civilization, and Christianity, and chivalry of the South, and will manfully resist the temptations to which multitudes of our own slaves would be exposed, were they the property of their former masters. Do we wish to save the country by a reference to the moral character of our free negroes? Mr. Clay, the President of the Society, assures us, that they are, "of all descriptions of our population, the most corrupt, depraved and abandoned;" and Mr. Mercer, a Vice President, pronounces them "a horde of miserable people—the objects of universal suspicion—subsisting by plunder." So far from the Liberian colony being a restraint on the slave trade, it will become a rendezvous for slaves, and the colonists themselves will be either victims or factors.—We cannot spare room for all the reasons on which this opinion is founded. Let the following *facts* suffice:

"The Liberia Herald mentions the capture of *three* Spanish slavers, by the British brig Curlew, *while in the harbor of Monrovia.*"—*African Repository for March*, 1836.

"Boats have been seat from the Spanish slavers into the St. Paul's, and *slaves have been bought in that river.*"—*Letter from the Governor of Liberia, 8th January*, 1835.—*Ib. Rep.*

The St. Paul's penetrates the heart of the colony, and the settlements of Caldwell and Millsburg are on its banks!

"Within a year, FOUR SLAVE FACTORIES have been established almost within sight of the colony."—*Captain Nicholson's report to Secretary of the Navy, 8th January*, 1837.

"To-morrow the schooner sails for New Sestus, to take on board a cargo of slaves which I have ready there. I have been obliged to have a *chunk of wood on the deck made at Cape Mesurado*"—(Monrovia.)—*Intercepted letter of 28th September*, 1838. *From the captain of a slaver to his owners at Havana, and published by British Parliament.*

"On the 15th of February, 1838, arrived at this port, a vessel under American colors named the Monrovia, last from Liberia, with a bill of sale and list of crew from *the collector of the colony.* This vessel had neither register nor a sea letter.—I have ascertained without a doubt, that she is a

* This letter is dated at *Little Basse* in Liberia, and between Monrovia and Cape Palmas.

vessel belonging to Don Pedro Blanco,† of the Havana.

Gallinas, has put in here, discreated to his agent, for a fit out for the coast, and that a cargo is ready for her. There is a brig and a schooner in a flag captain—*speaks English well*—learnt that he is a complete pilot up the river, to all the inlets between Sierra Leone and Gambia. He *cannot read or write.*

"Don Pedro Blanco's *agent in Liberia* is J. N. Lewis, commissioner merchant." *Letter of February 28th*, 1838. *From the British Consul of the Cape De Verd Islands, to Lord Palmerston—British Documents.*

† A notorious slave merchant, connected with a house in

INTERCOURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE INDIANS MADE SUBSERVIENT TO SLAVERY.

It has been long customary, in every treaty of peace, after an Indian war, to insert an article for the surrender of prisoners, "white or black," or of "all citizens of the United States, white inhabitants or negroes." It is doubtful whether the southern Indians, in their wars, made any slaves *prisoners*, strictly speaking. Surrounded with the Indians is so much larger than with the planters, that the slaves are ever ready to choose Christian for heathen masters; and many of them have embraced the opportunity afforded by Indian wars, of escaping from their owners, and seeking refuge in the wigwam.

In 1802 Congress passed a law, whereby the government assumed the obligation of indemnifying the citizens for all robberies and trespasses they might suffer from the Indians; and the amount of the indemnity was to be deducted from the annuities or other moneys which might be due from the government to the Indians. The treaty stipulation to restore negroes was nugatory in practice, as the Indians felt probably no disposition to execute it. Still the supposition imposed an obligation, and laid the foundation of a *claim* on the part of the government. These introductory remarks will aid the reader in comprehending the extraordinary and iniquitous transaction we shall now proceed to unfold.

On the 8th January, 1821, a treaty was concluded at Indian Springs, between the United States and the Creek nation. The federal negotiators were D. M. Forney, of North Carolina, and David Meriwether of Georgia. By this treaty the United States purchased certain Lands belonging to the Creeks. The consideration for these lands was two-fold, first a certain sum of money, and secondly, the following stipulation in the words of the treaty:—

"And, as *a further consideration* for said cession, the United States do hereby agree to pay the State of *Georgia*, whatever balance may be due by the Creek nation, to the citizens of that State, whenever the same shall be ascertained in conformity with the principles established by the Commissioners of Georgia, and the chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Creek nation, to be paid in five annual instalments, without interest, *provided* the same shall not exceed the sum of $250,000, the Commissioners of Georgia executing to the Creek nation a full and final relinquishment of all claims of the citizens of Georgia against the Creek nation, for property taken or destroyed PRIOR to the Act of Congress, of one thousand eight hundred and two, regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes."—*See Treasury Laws of U. S.—6 Vol. p. 771.*

For whatever purposes the Georgians had suffered from the Creeks *since* 1802, they had been compensated by the Federal Government. An opportunity was now offered for wringing from these poor and ignorant savages, compensation for every alleged injury committed by them from the first settlement of the country up to the year 1802!—They were about to sell their lands, and were made to believe that they were about to get so much per acre for every pig and calf which they or their ancestors had ever stolen from their pale faced neighbors. The Georgians, however, finally agreed that they would not demand more than $250,000; and the United States most benevolently stipulated, that if the Georgians would give the Creeks a receipt in full, that then, all never before found due on these claims, should be paid out of the national treasury,—this stipulation being expressly declared to be part of the consideration given for the land. It is therefore obvious, that $250,000 of the consideration or price of the land was withheld by the United States, wherewith to liquidate "whatever balance," not exceeding that sum, might be found due to the Georgians. This is certainly one of the most extraordinary treaties in the annals of diplomacy. The claims to be made are all undefined, and subject to every one except that no one cent of it is ever to be paid "*twenty years!*" And these ancient and unascertained claims, after laying dormant for twenty years, are now to be paid for by a set of poor half-finished Indians, who can neither read nor write—paid for, too, out of the price which the Federal Government is pleased to allow them for their lands;—and this compulsory payment, and virtual robbery, is disguised under the form of a treaty, to which the Indians are required to affix their *marks*. Among our *civilized* tribes such treaties cannot ordinarily be executed under six years; but no state of limitations is permitted to avail the hapless tenant of the forest. When claims against white men are to be liquidated by a council, each party is heard in his own behalf; but in the present case, a commissioner, appointed by the President, heard the allegations of the Georgians only, and awarded them what sums he thought proper, from funds honestly belonging to the Creeks.

The testimony offered by the Georgians has not been published, and we very readily believe it was of a character according with the whole transaction. The award was communicated to Congress, and we extract from the following summary of "allowance for SLAVES, alleged to have been killed or stolen by the CREEKS, viz:—

In the year	177[illegible] slaves,	$800
	17[illegible] "	300
	1783, 3 "	1,100
	1782, 2 "	750
	1784, 2 "	1,000
	1788, 49 "	17,600
	1 "girl,"	250
	1 "negro woman killed"	325
	1789, 8 slaves.	2,320
	1 "negro boy,"	400
	1790—1801, 21 slaves,	7,950
Total,	91 slaves,	$32,795

This statement gives rise to various reflections. We observe, in the first place, that through the agency of the Federal Government, a Georgia slaveholder recovers from the Indians $800, for two slaves who had escaped from him or his

ancestors FORTY years before! The enormous valuation of these slaves also deserve notice. It seems, slaves are supposed to have been worth, in 1779, when there was no sugar nor cotton cultivation in Georgia, nor man-market in New-Orleans; and at a time when the whole State was overrun with foreign troops, and its cities in possession of the enemy, *four hundred dollars a-head*—double the price they commanded after the peace.

From the *dates* of these several claims, we may form some idea of the nature of the testimony by which they were supported. Of eye witnesses, it is scarcely possible there could have been one—of family traditions, guesses and assertions, there was, no doubt, abundance. It must not be supposed the Creeks had to pay for negroes only. In the Indian wars occurring between 1779 and 1802, the Georgians lost various other chattels, for which compensation was allowed on the same liberal scale. How the value of a Georgia calf or pig forty years before, was ascertained, we are not informed; but probably by the same process by which it was discovered, that in 1789 a "negro boy" was worth 400. But whatever was the road travelled by the United States Commissioners, they arrived at the conclusion, that the Creeks owed the Georgians for property taken or destroyed, negroes included, 101,319. This sum deducted from the $250,000 retained by the Government, left a balance of $148,681.

Can the reader stop for a moment to whom this balance justly belonged? Certain value was of course set upon the land purchased by the Creeks: a portion of that value was paid in money, and as a "further consideration," the United States assumed the payment of the Georgia claims to the amount of $250,000. Had there been no claims, the money reserved would of course have belonged to the Creeks. But if the extent of the claims was grossly exaggerated, and if the Indians were made to believe they owed more than double the real amount, can there be a question, but on every principle of honor and equity, the balance still belonged to the Creeks? Thus thought the Creeks, and they accordingly petitioned Congress for this balance, as due to them in part payment for their lands; but Congress thought differently, and not one cent was ever returned to them.

The Georgians who had been so lucky as to have ancestors who had lost cows, horses and negroes in the Indian wars, now cast a wistful eye upon this balance. True it was, their antiquated claims had been settled in a manner agreed to by themselves, and receipts in full had been given; and most extravagant compensation had been awarded—but still here was about $150,000, which most certainly did not belong to the Government—and as to paying it to *Indians*, why that was out of the question; and so they modestly asked for it themselves. Their petition was referred to the Committee on Indian affairs; and on the 8th January, 1834, its chairman, Mr. Gilmer, a representative from *Georgia*, reported in favor of the petitioners. He contended that the claimants were entitled, not merely to the value of the property taken, but *also* to compensation for being deprived of its use. A careful examination," proceeds the report, "of the merit of the claims, founded on the *increase* of the *female* slaves which were taken and carried away by those Indians, would, it is believed, lead to a similar result. Those who are at all conversant with the considerations which form the criterion by which the value of slave property is estimated, know that a much higher value is set on a *female* slave, in consequence of an anticipation of increase. Therefore, as the claimant whose female slave was taken by those Indians, and carried away, had a *property in expectancy* in the issue of such female slave, principles of common sense and common justice would award to the rightful owner a restitution of such increase, or an equivalent in lieu thereof."

People at the North may sometimes count their chickens before they are hatched; but it would have been a still more unwise operation for Congress to have calculated the market value, in 1834, of the children which *might* have been born of the "negro woman killed" in 1778; and Mr. Gilmer himself a limited that the subject was attended with difficulty. It was not, however, necessary to enter into such abstruse inquiries; all that was wanted was the adoption of some rule which would certainly *absorb the whole balance*, and at the same time give to a transfer to the pockets of the Georgians of money belonging to the Creeks the appearance of a payment under the treaty. It was therefore proposed that an allowance of interest at the rate of six per cent. on the several awards, from the *date* of each claim, would answer the purpose. Thus, on the award of $300 for two slaves taken in 1779, *fifty five* years' interest, or $2,640, would be allowed. In this way the claimants would get the entire balance, and might divide it *pro rata*, among them. Mr. Gilmer accordingly reported a bill, allowing the interest; and it is needless to say that it became a law."—*Judge Jay.*

* The claim for interest was early made, and was refused by the President on the report of the Attorney-General, Mr. Wirt, to whom it had been referred. The report, after showing that the demand for interest was not justified by law or practice, proceeds to say: "It is, moreover, unjust." The following extract places in a strong light the injustice of Gilmer's bill, and the revolting spirit of the northern members to vote for it:

"If the Commissioners, in assessing these damages, had given to the citizens of Georgia strict and stinted measure, there is nothing offensive to equity in their asking for interest; but if he has already given them *exorbitive*, and even *double* damages, it is not, I think, a demand for which equity, or her own sense of justice, will allow her to ask. Has the Commissioner been strict in calling on the Georgia claimants for *proof* of the affirmative fact that the property for which they made their claims was *in being, and within* the Creek nation at the date of the treaty? On the contrary, he has *in every instance, presumed this fact in favor of the claimants without proof*. . . . . As to the standard of value—the epoch, with relation to which the values are to be considered, is from 1783 to 1802, that is, from twenty to forty years ago. The region of country to be regarded with reference to the same subject, is the frontiers of Georgia. In relation to *that country*, and in relation to *that time*, negroes, old and young, male and female, and children, are valued at an average of $350 80; horses and all ages and descriptions are valued at an average of $87 41; and in the same proportion in regard to other articles, which I understand is fixing the property at an average of *double its value* at that time, and that the value of the country, as a whole, so far from demanding, would revolt from the proposition of a thing interest to such a valuation—it would be usury, not interest—prodigality, not justice."—*Rep. No.* 128, 1 Sess. 20 *Congs.*

Yet this usury and prodigality was voted to the Georgia shareholders by northern members, at the expense of the Indians!

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The St. Augustine News, of a late date, mentions the following touching incident. Mr. Dallam was a Baltimorean.

Fidelity of a Dog.—An Irish greyhound, owned by Col. Harney, and which he had brought from Mo. had formed a very strong attachment to Mr. Dallam, the owner of the trading establishment at Cato's Ishatchie. On the massacre of the 28th ult. at that post, but little hopes were entertained of the survivors, but the dog had either been killed or captured by the Indians. Four teen days after the occurrence, on the arrival of troops to give protection to those victims of Indian fatherlessness, this faithful animal was found, barely able to stand, emitting a feeble howl over the remains of his friend Mr. Dallam. The corpses around were denied by vultures, but Dallam was unmjured. This noble trait of fidelity was duly appreciated by the troops, and *Rover* the faithful was duly cherished by the garrison at Tampa Bay. [Balt. Patriot.

FATAL DUEL.—The Charleston Courier of Tuesday, says: From a passenger in the Brunswick and Troy Line, we learn that a fatal duel was fought, near Talahasse, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., between Gen. L. Read, and Col. Augustus Alston, in which Col. A. was killed. The weapons were rifles—distance 20 paces. Col. A. was shot through the heart at the first fire.

The difficulty which occasioned this fatal affair, originated during a political contest, and has been the cause of much excitement for several weeks past.—*Balt. Pat.*

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Tuesday Morning, December 31, 1839.

POLITICAL ACTION—THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN.

The last number of the Pennsylvania Freeman contains an article, questioning the propriety of our course in relation to political action. The editor remarks:—

"Our esteemed friend and fellow laborer of the Cincinnati Philanthropist discusses, not only from the formation of a political party in favor of Liberty, (which by the by he was one of the very first to recommend,) but is strongly opposed to the determination, so generally expressed by abolitionists, to vote for no man for any important office who is not in favor of immediate emancipation. We regret this—for there are thousands of voting abolitionists who will feel themselves justified by the course of the Philanthropist, in following their mere party preferences. The Democratic abolitionist will vote for his party pro-slavery candidates, on the ground that it is unwise to ask them to declare for immediate emancipation, and that, his party being the advocate of "the largest liberty," includes within itself, as the necessary result of its principles, the abolition of all slavery and injustice. So with the Whig abolitionist. Both will slip on anew the collar of party, and justify themselves for so doing by quoting the strictures of the Philanthropist against the doctrine of the National Anti-Slavery Convention at Albany."

1. We were the *first* to *suggest* the "formation of a political party in favor of Liberty," but we never recommended the conversion of our society into such a party: and the *suggestion* was made before any discussion, and while as yet our thoughts were immature on the subject.

2. We deny that a general determination has been evinced by Abolitionists, to carry out the Albany resolution. The friends in this state are generally opposed to it; and in other parts of the country, a belief in the doctrine of immediate emancipation has been rarely required, as a condition to office.

3. Our ingenious friend does us injustice, unintentionally we doubt not. He has forgotten the leading positions of the article to which he refers. One of them was, that it was wrong in principle and inexpedient, to interrogate candidates on points beyond the legitimate sphere of the offices, they sought to fill. Another was, that it was right and proper, to ask their opinions respecting questions, on which, if elected, they might constitutionally be called upon to *act*. The fair implication throughout the article, an implication corroborated by the tenor of nearly all our articles on the subject of political action was, that soundness on these questions ought to be made by Abolitionists an indispensable condition to office. With what justice then can the Freeman say, that in our "*strictures*," both Democratic and Whig Abolitionists would find themselves justified, "in following their mere party preferences"—in stipping "on anew the yoke of party?"

He has made the assertion; we hold him to the proof. We challenge him to point out a single principle advocated, a single argument adduced, in any of our writings on this subject, which by fair implication could be made to involve such justification.

The position we took against the Albany resolution, we still think tenable. So long as our legislators in the free states have nothing to do in their legislative capacity with the abolition of slavery in the states, electors have nothing to do with their *opinions* on this question. If they are sound on all points of legislation touching our free colored people, if they are opposed to all legislative action tending in any way to uphold slavery, it is all we have a right o demand. To reject them because they do not happen to concur with us in opinion upon the great doctrines of immediate emancipation, cannot, as we think, be vindicated in the eye of common sense. The advocates of the principle we oppose, some of whom are warm religionists, are bound by it, if correct, to inquire into a candidate's religious creed, and to reject him, should it not be coincident with their own. We may be told that religious belief has less to do with right legislation, than the creed a man holds on the question of human rights. The objection undervalues the influence of theological opinions. There are some forms of religious belief, which those of our opponents who are strenuous Calvinists, must believe, are essentially depraving in their influence. Has it never occurred to them, that on the same principle we repudiate, and they advocate, they are bound to make such forms of belief a bar to the claims of a candidate for office? It has been said, that, the federal constitution admitting of amendments, it may yet become proper to seek so to amend it as to confer on Congress the power of abolishing state slavery. Therefore the necessity of having men in office who entertain correct sentiments on immediate abolition. Our answer to this is, it will be time enough to make a belief in this doctrine essential in a candidate, *when we seek such amendment.*

Others have urged, and with a great deal of apparent force, that he who disbelieves in the doctrine of immediate emancipation gives evidence at once of his unfitness for any office. For, he must be either too ignorant, or dishonest, to be intrusted with power. "Is that man fit," it is said, "to legislate over a free people, who is in favor of continuing slavery? Would you vote for a man who was in favor of continuing robbery?" This certainly is a strong presentation of the case, but to us it is by no means conclusive. What follows, if the truth of the objection be admitted? It follows, that all the citizens of this country, who have not embraced our principles, and are not willing, when publicly questioned, to avow them, are either too ignorant, or too corrupt, to be intrusted with power. In other words, that our organization has extracted from this republic its honesty and intelligence, and left nothing behind but ignorance and depravity! Can any man in his senses believe it? It is in vain we would blink the fact: *we are yet in a decided minority*; and unless we are willing to claim for ourselves all the intelligence and honesty in the country, we must believe that there are many *well-informed* men of *good principle* opposed to us. The truth is, almost every abolitionist can number many within the range of his acquaintance who, though no abolitionists, he knows might be safely intrusted with power. We do not wish to disparage the grand doctrine of immediate emancipation; we would not appear as an apologist for our fellow-countrymen who so stubbornly resist the truth. Their guilt is great; but they are not totally corrupt, any more than we were totally corrupt, while we were found fighting against abolitionism. The minds of men are not constituted alike. Some perceive truth as by intuition, and embrace it without suspicion. Others operate slowly, examining every thing with distrust, fearing imposition, and at last fay hold of the truth with fear and trembling. Men's habits, and circumstances and prejudices are different. All these things must be taken into the account, ere we venture to determine a man's moral character by the promptitude or delay, with which he embraces any reformation. It is not for us to fix a certain period, beyond which, if our opponents pass without yielding to conviction, they must be set down as destitute of principle.

For these reasons, and because of our every day's experience, we deny that at the present time, an unwillingness to profess belief in our doctrines proves a man an unsafe or unworthy depository of power.

But, it is said, we must act in accordance with our *own* principles, not with his. This we must do, that we may avoid giving a sanction to wrong opinions, and at the same time influence an opponent to embrace the truth.

One of the principles assumed here, is, that by voting for a gradualist, even though he should be favorable to the right kind of action in all points in which we were morally involved, we should give a sanction to his peculiar principles. We record once for all our dissent from this notion. You might as well say, that the Presbyterian gave a sanction to the principles of Methodism, by voting for a Methodist, or an infidel gave his sanction to the principles of Christianity by voting for a Christian; or a householder gave his sanction to pro-slavery, by employing an anti-abolitionist; or a church gave its sanction to slaveholding by admitting a gradualist to its communion, when at the same time this person was in favor of purifying the church from the guilt of slaveholding. The principle will not bear examination. The question of immediate emancipation cannot legitimately come up between electors and candidates in non-slaveholding states, and of course, no sanction can be given by the former to the erroneous notions of the latter on this subject. If, after having learned that a candidate was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, an elector should give him his vote, in that case, he would most certainly be giving his sanction, not only to the wrong principles of the candidate, but to slavery within that territory;—the reason of which is, that he is responsible to the extent of his vote for the existence of that evil.

Another principle assumed in the objection is, that we ought to use the elective franchise to change men's opinions. We regard this as an abuse of the right of suffrage. It is as absurd and unwarrantable to attempt to reform wrong *opinions* by the *ballot-box*, as by the *sword*. Such weapons have no real *moral* power in them. You may make men hypocrites, by both, but not genuine converts. Only one legitimate agent have we, to reform public opinion, and that is, *truth addressed to the understanding.*

Let our anti-slavery demands from candidates, therefore, be measured by our constitutional responsibilities.

We have said more on this subject, than we intended to say—more than we shall say again, unless compelled in self-defence.

Another extract from the article in the Freeman, however, calls for some notice.

"We would not be an alarmist—we would not unnecessarily awaken apprehensions of danger—but we feel assured in our own minds that the present is a period of peril. A tremendous tide of influence is urging the friends of Emancipation from their true position,—entire independence of political parties. God grant that they may have strength to stand firm, and resist every attempt to incorporate them into either of the great and corrupt parties. We tell our friend of the Philanthropist that this is no time to lower the tone of anti-slavery demand, in reference to political candidates. It is generally believed that General Harrison, the candidate of the Whigs, is less hostile to our cause than Martin Van Buren. What then? Shall we, without inquiring throw ourselves upon his side, and merge ourselves into the great Whig party? Never! Let abolitionists know the sentiments of General Harrison. If, as we have every reason to believe will be the case, he throws himself upon the South, and bows down to the strange God of Slavery, let him perish with the idol to which he is joined. But if, however, contrary to all reasonable expectations, warned by the fate of Henry Clay, or impelled by convictions of duty, he speaks out boldly and freely, in the anti-slavery language of the Wythes, the Henrys, and Jeffersons, of his native Virginia, he will then become an ABOLITION CANDIDATE,—and the circumstance of his previous nomination will be of no consequence whatever. We should then give our votes to General Harrison as an ABOLITIONIST, and not as a Whig, or anti-mason. But he must give a decided and unequivocal testimony in behalf of Freedom to satisfy us. We have been "paltered with in a double sense" long enough. "Let the times past suffice to have wrought the will" of hypocritical politicians. We break off the collar—we tear from our free limbs the last badge of servitude; we disclaim any reverence whatever for the edicts of caucus, and convention—we take our stand on our principles—and whoever seeks our favor must come *entirely up to us.* We offer no compromise—we stir not an inch from our position to lessen the distance between ourselves and those who approach us. From neither party, as a party, have we received any favor. Both hate us. We expect nothing from them, as parties. Before God and the world, then, let us be honest to ourselves and to our suffering brethren in bonds; and hurl at the feet of these corrupt, and unholy combinations, the party manacles, which, as abolitionists we can wear no longer. If there be any who love the "spoils of party" more than the cause of humanity, let them go ont from among us, for they are not of us. If this be forming a new party, be it so. It can alone save us from disaster and ruin —from miserably perishing in the embrace of one of the old parties, approaching us with smiles of apparent friendship, as Joab did to the rebellious Amasa: *"Art thou in health my brother?"* The advice of Washington in his Farewell Address, to the people of the United States, is at this time peculiarly applicable to the friends of Emancipation. "BEWARE OF ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

1. Party attachments have always had power. Again and again have we lamented the want of independence and fidelity among abolitionists. But, we confess, we cannot see that there is any peculiar tendency at the present time among our friends, to slide away "from their true position."

2. What warrant has the editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman for charging us with "lowering the standard of anti-slavery demand?" Does he not know, that our standard is the one, which, until the 31st of last July, was the standard of abolitionists throughout the United States? Is he ignorant that a new standard was erected by the Albany Convention, which being the first National Anti-slavery meeting of the kind held in the country, thought itself bound to go at least one step beyond conventions of less pretension. We thought the step an unwise one; and, as we permit no convention to bind us by its "edicts," we gave utterance to our thoughts. That meeting *changed* the "standard of anti-slavery demand." Because they changed, are *we* to change? Must we be charged with "lowering this standard," because we continue to hold precisely the same principles, pursue precisely the same course, which were held, which was pursued, by the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, up to the date of the Albany meeting?

3. We can sympathize with our brother in his eloquent hostility to party-servitude. One advantage, perhaps, we may claim. *We never belonged to any political party*, never cast a vote on party-principles. We have no fetters to break, no shackles to throw off. Our "limbs" have always been "free," our "neck" has never passed under the yoke.

4. We think our friend yields himself up too soon to despair. Four years ago, our organization was too feeble to make any impression on the presidential election. Still it is but young, and our numbers are comparatively few. And yet, through our influence, to a considerable extent, Henry Clay the slave holder, after all the efforts of himself and his friends, has failed to obtain the nomination of the Whig party! General Harrison has been selected, for this, we doubt not, among other reasons, that he is less offensive to abolitionists. Is this cause for despair? Is this no token for good? May we not receive it as a pledge, that, if we go on increasing in numbers and influence, during the next four yeaas, as we have done for the last, such candidates will be put up, as will enlist the suffrages of all abolitionists? Parties do not hate us. "Hate" is too strong a word. A majority of our countrymen, still shut up in ignorance or prejudice, *dislike* our principles; but, judging from the past, we see no reason why this dislike should not be removed by the agencies through which so much has already been accomplished. Have we indeed culled out all the good men of the nation? Is honesty no where to be found but in our ranks? So sure as there is a majority of our fellow countrymen, intelligent, and disposed on the whole to act honestly, if not from principle, yet from policy, so sure are we destined to become, the great party, in this nation. We do not despair.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

"Is there not ground for the presumption, that brothers Tappan, Gates, Garrison, and Bailey, and others, would not reason as they do, were not their minds unconsciously influenced by other interests; personal, social, political, or commercial, more than by the one idea of abolishing slavery?"—*Emancipator.*

Minorities have one characteristic. They always will claim for themselves more purity of motive, than they concede to opponents. Our friend of the Emancipator, who by the way is in the minority, while he questions our motives, never, we dare say, distrusts his own. But we shall not quarrel with him. He has arraigned us at his bar, and we shall plead innocent, very good naturedly.

1st. We expect no office from any political party, and seek none. No possible benefit, we are sure, can accrue to us, specially, from the success of either of the parties.

Of course, we have no *personal* interests.

2dly. We lay no claim to the friendship of a single aspirant for office; no brother, uncle, cousin, or forty-second cousin of ours, has any particular interest in the success of either party.

Of course, we have no *social* interests.

3dly. We never rallied under any party-banner. Our friends cannot tell whether we are a Whig or Democrat; we know we are neither. Perhaps it is discreditable, but it is a fact, that we have not yet made up our mind in *politics*. We live in hopes of finishing our creed, one of these days; as yet, it is certainly in an unfinished state.

So we have no *political* interests.

4thly. Of course friend Leavitt did not mean that *we* were under the influence of any *commercial* interests: we know not how it may be with the editor of the Emancipator, but we can tell him that the finances of his brother of the Philanthropist can neither be harmed nor helped by Mr. Van Buren, or General Harrison.

We hope our friend will tell his readers in his next, of our triumphant self-vindication; and we warn him to beware, for if he venture to impeach us again, we shall begin to quote to him Shakspeare's "Who steals my purse steals trash," &c. He knows the rest.

THREATENING.

The South scolds and storms furiously about the conduct of Maine and New York. Governor Campbell concludes his notice of the question between Virginia and New York, in a way that might alarm one, not familiar with the theatrical style of slaveholding wrath.

"But this question has been raised in a practical form between this State and New York, and between Georgia and Maine. And it behooves us to meet it at once, and to insist upon our rights at every hazard. It is the duty of Congress to remove any ambiguity, if there be any, in the laws made to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitives; and if there be no defect or ambiguity in those laws, to provide for the prompt and faithful execution of them, by confiding the execution to those whose interpretation of their duty is consistent with our rights and the behests of the Constitution. If redress for these wrongs and security against their repetition cannot be procured in either of those modes, it will behoove the General Assembly to consider whether their own legislative power will not furnish means of securing the State against such flagrant invasion of their rights, without infringing the restrictive provisions of the Constitution of the United States. If there be no such means compatible with their obligations to the Union, it may ultimately become our *imperative and solemn duty* to appeal from the cancelled obligations of the compact to original rights and the law of self-preservation."

* * * * * * *

South Carolina, as usual, with most heroic sympathy, is about to throw herself into the breach. The Cheraw Gazette would settle the affair in a jiffy. "If the Northern and Eastern States tolerate the practice of carrying off our slaves, the Union must of course be very soon dissolved, their vessels must be excluded from our ports, and, if necessary, their citizens excluded from our territory. This will put an end to the theft." Of course, the North is very weak, and as for *retaliation*, it would be out of its power!

The Charleston Mercury pots on bockram, and *strides* most fearfully.

"If citizens of the Northern States cannot enjoy the privilege of living among us without stealing Southern property, and being protected by their States in their piracy, let them be excluded as aliens, as subjects of States at war with us. . . . reprisals in all cases be made by the confiscation of Northern shipping or other property within our reach, whenever slaves are taken and not surrendered, and let a strict non-intercourse regulation be enforced against all the slave stealing States.—In adopting the last mentioned measure, we would not only be justified as doing an act of simple self-defence, but we would strike a well-timed blow for *Direct* Trade.

"We trust that our Legislature will pledge itself to go side by side making common cause with Georgia and Virginia, in any remedial measures they may adopt, and that if any such measures or any critical state of the controversy comes up after the adjournment, Gov. Noble will not hesitate to call an extra session to put our State on her proper ground. Any temporizing now, will be fatal. Anything but a base spirit of submission, or a treacherous hatred of State Rights, would induce any man to talk of delay and moderation on a question like this, in which our banner should always be on the outward wall, and our adversaries be made to know and feel that we are ready for the fiercest extremes. The provocation is already full. It is time to act."

The Legislature of South Carolina will of course take up the subject. The controversy between Maine and Georgia has already occupied their attention. December 10th, the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes:—

"The report of the Committee on Federal Relations on the controversy between the States of Georgia and Maine came up for discussion to-day, being the special order. A debate arose upon a proposition to strike out so much of the resolution as referred the controversy to Congress. Mr. Dawkins who made the proposition for striking out, assigned as a reason for so doing that it would probably bring up the discussion of the slave question in Congress, and that a sovereign State of the South ought not to ask the aid of Congress in a matter relating to its own peculiar policy. Mr. Elmore and Mr. Thompson, of Union, advocated the same proposition. Messrs. Burt, Bellinger, and Elliott advocated the adoption of the resolution as reported by the committee. Mr. Perry, of Greenville, proposed that the report and resolutions be laid upon the table and made the special order of the day for Thursday, and mentioned that a similar controversy had arisen between the States of New York and Virginia."

We imagine no blood will be shed, although much ink and breath will be wasted.

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The final vote in the Whig Convention shows, that General Harrison is the choice of the free, and Mr. Clay the choice of the slave-holding states. For once, the free states carried their point. Whether General Harrison will receive the votes of his party in the South, remains to be seen.—We doubt it. The South cannot cordially support any man, about whose pro-slavery sentiments there is a doubt.

"The nomination of Gen. Harrison," says the Charleston Mercury, "as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of course extinguishes the last chance of that party coming into power. Their candidate cannot gain, and they know it full well, the vote of a single Southern State. *He is our enemy on the great question where hostility is wholly unpardonable.* The Whig press in Maryland and Virginia have given in their adhesion, but they make awful faces at it, and take care to clear their skirts of all blame for the disastrous and ridiculous result of the late "Union and Harmony" Convention. He was none of their choice—no, indeed—but, with a long sigh, it is the will of Providence, and they submit."

COST OF SUGAR.

Dr. Madden, the traveller, now one of the mixed commission at Havana, under the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, and at present in this country on behalf of the Africans of the Amistad, stated while in this city, one or two days since, in conversation, that the production in Cuba of all necessary of life. He states from his own personal observation that during the season of cultivation, about eight months in the year, the slaves are worked *twenty* hours out of the 24. They are constantly under the dropping salley over their work, and as often roused by the whip of the driver. No women, or not more than one or two to a plantation, are allowed on the inland estates. It is needless to dwell on this abominable feature in the economy of the system. The men are, of course, soon worked to death, and as the natural increase falls far short of the demand, their places must be supplied from Africa. This plan is defended as the most economical and profitable. That it is so is proved by the fact that one slave in Cuba produced three or four times the amount of sugar raised by one in Jamaica, before the emancipation. These atrocities are chiefly confined to the late-ror plantations, the domestic slaves of the better part of the population are treated with great humanity, and the laws of the island are much more humane in their provisions than is generally supposed; but their operation is chiefly felt by the slave population of the interior, that of the inland estates is in general beyond their reach.

In this humane and profitable business in Cuba, are engaged multitudes of Americans, many New-England men, and to our shame be it spoken, at least a few Bostonians, who will be remembered by many of the inhabitants of the latter, when it was in preparation for sugar cultivation, was stated by a physician who resided upon it in his medical capacity, to have been FORTY *per cent.* Perhaps these facts, together with the circumstances that the whole business is carried on to a great extent by northern capital, northern men and northern bottoms, and is defended and connived at by our national representative at Havana, may help curious enquirers to an answer to the question, which sometimes is put in this form: "What has the North to do with slavery?"—*Boston Recorder.*

This article was republished in the African Repository for November. We are gratified in witnessing the steadily increasing influence of abolitionism on public sentiment. It has of late been often remarked, that colonizationists are becoming imbued with a good portion of anti-slavery feeling. Who could have expected to see in the *African Repository* such an article as the above, concluding too with the sarcastic question so often asked by abolitionists—"What has the North to do with slavery?"

But, we have a different object in view, in quoting this article.

The class of cruelties perpetrated in Cuba, are not confined to that Island. It is well known, that with some of the planters in the far South, it is yet a problem, whether it be more profitable to work their slaves out in three years, or some such period, depending on importunous to replenish their stock, or to attend to the health of their laborers, and encourage the natural increase. Some decide for the former. A friend of ours, of established character, was told by a relation of his living in Louisiana, that he once bought a plantation of sixty slaves, on which *not a single child had been raised for fifteen years before.* He was asked, how the natural increase was prevented? "*By setting the women at log-rolling,*" *when enceinte!* The cost of raising children, and the loss of time consequent on nursing, &c., made it more profitable to keep up the stock by importation.—This is horrid. The truth of the statement may be doubted, but, we refer the reader to the article taken from the African Repository.

If "multitudes of Americans, many New-England men," "at least a few Bostonians," will go to Cuba, work their slaves for eight months in every year, twenty hours out of the twenty-four; if they think it better to work them to death, and procure natural increase, depending for their supplies on fresh hands, upon the African slave-trade—why should not the "multitudes of Americans," the "many New-England men," the "few Bostonians," in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, be guilty of the same atrocities? Is not the inducement as rampant in the South, as in Cuba? Yankees go to Cuba to make money:—what takes them to the South? We doubt not, that the barbarities practised in our sugar-planing states, are as horrible as those committed in Cuba.

If any thing were wanting to show how wretchedly corrupt the North is, on the subject of slavery, the article from the Repository supplies it.—"Multitudes of Americans, many New-Englanders," going to Cuba, to murder their fellow-creatures for the sake of gold! "Northern capital, northern men, and northern bottoms," employed "to a great extent" in the African slave-trade!

What are colonizationists doing to correct the pro-slavery sentiment, which at length they are forced to admit, pervades the North? Can they have the face any longer to deny, that the anti-slavery agitation is the very thing needed, to purge out from our country the leaven of slavery? Here are they to remedy the slavery spirit of the North by sending now and then a few emigrants to Africa! Will they not hereafter, whatever may become of their grand schemes for Africa, raise their standard against slavery in their own country? Abolitionists for years have been warning the people of the corruption of the North; while colonizationists have steadily sought to counteract the effects of their warnings, tickling the vanity of the nation with compliments to its purity and love of freedom!

It is not too late for them to repent. Let them cease their warfare on abolitionism, abandon their visionary schemes of colonization, dissolve alliance with slaveholders, and join with us in an exterminating war against the *spirit* and *system* of slavery—the source of the slave-trade, and of the extinction of which, the horrors of the accursed traffic must forever continue.

IMPORTATION OF SLAVES—KENTUCKY.—A Bill was reported in the Kentucky Senate, December 9th, to repeal the law passed Feb. 3rd, 1833. The report of the proceedings we take from the Frankfort Commonwealth.

"Mr. JESSUP, from a select committee, reported a bill to repeal the law of February 3d, 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State.

The bill was read, and on the question of ordering it to be read a second time, the yeas and nays being required by Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Wingate, there were in the affirmative: Mr. Speaker Hanson, and Messrs. Anderson, Barlow, Bradshaw, Burnett, Dixon, Ford, Hughes, James, Jasper, Jessup, Murrell, Pitts, Prout, Roberts, Schooler, Slaughter, Steele, J. V. Walker, Weller, Whalen and Williams —22.

In the negative: Messrs. Ballinger, Clarke, Davidson, Conrey, Guthrie, Haynes, Johnson, D. Morgan, J. S. Morgan, Payne, Rice, C. J. Walker and Wingate, 13.

So the bill was ordered to a 2nd reading, which being passed with, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee."

John Quincy Adams.

The Louisville City Gazette pays the following handsome tribute to Mr. Adams.

CONGRESS.—We give up almost all our paper to-day in the 4th days. proceedings in Congress. How could we omit the speech of J. Q. Adams! We have asked in our previous notices, day after day, why Mr. Adams did not come forward? We have looked for him—anxiously looked for him. Heaped with obloquy as his name has been in the South, and abused and vilified as he has been by the almost united voice of the South, we felt that he was considered a manly and bold stand in defence of the principle on which our freedom is based—the right of petition—induced us he has been, and his name almost made a byword we have been proud of him. Reflection has, we hope, given her reputation, (but not for his future fame)—for experience, we think, has taught it would have been folly for us to put opportunities by offering the petitions of the Abolitionists, yet we have always felt towards him, the respect due a patriot, and saving in his Duties J. Pearce's letter, have not felt he should be reproached. He has been the boldest champion of the constitution and law on the floor of the House of Representatives, Nothing has intimidated him. The same fire which animated the patriots of the Revolution seems to burn within his bosom, when he stands up and contends, at the risk of his good name and in the face of the most vociferous opposition, for the privileges which the Constitution guaranties. He is the man for whom we have looked in this crisis in our National Legislature. And we have now his speech, even that we might furnish the President's Message an hour or two earlier, precluding myself from giving entire this speech of Mr. Adams. He is what no other man on the floor of the House of Representatives is—Independent. With all the feeling against him, himself and kept fresh by his constant recurrence to the repeated duties that devolved on him, he achieved a triumph the well deserves a coronal of perennial green.

OHIO SYNOD.—Action on Slavery.

(*Copy.*)

The Committee of Bills and Overtures, at the meeting of the Synod of Ohio, held at Piqua, September last, reported Overture No. 6, in the following words: "Will Synod express an opinion on the subject of Slavery?" which was answered as follows:—

Whereas, the last General Assembly did solemnly refer to the lower judicatories, the subject of Slavery, leaving it to them to take such order thereon as in their judgment might be most judicious and best calculated to remove the evil. Therefore, *Resolved*, That we, as a Synod, do bear our decided testimony against the sin of Slavery, in the language of the General Assembly of 1818. viz. "We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another, as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel of Christ, which enjoins that, all things whatsoever we would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

It is manifestly the duty of all Christians who enjoy the light of the present day, when the inconsistency of slavery, both with the dictates of humanity and religion is so well demonstrated, and are generally seen and acknowledged, to use their honest, earnest, unwearied exertions, as far as practicable, to correct the errors of former times and to remove the evil, and be to effect the blot of our holy religion, the speedy and complete abolition of Slavery throughout the world.

Attest, *Stated Clerk.*

The Presbyterian clergy of Ohio and the whole West generally, are assuming a proper attitude on the question of slavery. One thing we have long desired to see. The resolutions of their Synods and Presbyteries have less influence, than could be wished. We fear, that a majority of the members of these bodies are content with voting for anti-slavery resolutions, without using their influence in every practicable way to carry them out and make them effective. Some, we know, bear testimony, perhaps once in their life to every Synod or synods, but in the course of year, in the presbytery or synods, but in the churches never breathe a syllable on the subject. If ministers will not willing to *act out* uniformly what they sometimes yearly, it would be better to abstain from profession.

sions. If any fear to manifest their friendship to us in their churches, and to the public, in consistency they ought to refrain from their customary annual resolves. These serve but to bribe their own consciences, and to deceive the anti-slavery public.

Dr. Madden

Author of "Travels in the West Indies," and "Infirmities of Men of Genius," has addressed a long letter to Dr. Channing, on the subject of the abuse of the flag of the United States on the island of Cuba, and the advantages taken of its protection in promoting the slave-trade. It is said to be a fearful revelation of the iniquities practised under the American flag, not only by the citizens of other nations, but of our own country. We intend to give some extracts in our next.

Another Sign.

Henry Clay, the most popular Whig in the nation, a most talented, experienced, and influential politician, the "idol of his party," the eloquent defender of liberty in Greece, Poland, and South America, &c., &c., has lost his nomination at Harrisburg, because the Whigs in old Massachusetts, New York, &c., knew that he could not obtain the votes of the friends of human rights. "What a falling off is there, my countrymen!"—*Eman.*

If so much has been gained by our present system of action, why despair? Why so eager to try a new experiment? Suppose we go on as usual four years longer, and see whether there will not be a still better "sign?"

Mr. Birney has declined the nomination of the Warsaw Anti-Slavery Convention.

Anti-Slavery Preaching and Revivals.

"A great and powerful revival" recently occurred in Baltimore among the Baptists, under the preaching of Elder Knapp of New York. Mr. Knapp is an Abolitionist, and it seems that he preached his peculiar sentiments boldly in that slaveholding city.

The Pennsylvania Freeman says,

"A clergyman of the Baptist persuasion has been for some weeks preaching in Baltimore, drawing around him immense audiences, of all colors and classes, both bond and free. He is bold, eloquent, and impressive—rebuking a popularity-seeking and time-serving clergy—and denouncing those who make merchandize of their fellow-beings as 'men-stealers.' In one of his sermons, he took up the subject of prejudice, and respect of persons, and gave many anecdotes, demonstrating the sinfulness of prejudice against color. He allows of no distinction in this respect in his congregation, declaring that the God whom he serves is no respecter of persons, and that no distinctions of color exist in Heaven. We understand an excessive and unprecedented revival of religious feeling has resulted from his labors."

The statement is, that "the law at first there were some symptoms of a mob, but the Lord prevented." This is the city, in which a religious editor says, that if he were to put any thing in his paper against slavery, he would commit a penitentiary offence.

Poverty A Crime.

The Christian Mercury taunts General Harrison with being a "Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas." This has waked up Northern spirit somewhat. The Cincinnati Republican, rather indignantly exclaims—

"These Southerners, who have their hundreds of slaves to obey their every nod, and do every bidding, think it very disreputable for that excellent man to work himself.

"The yeomanry of the North have very different notions."

Well, we are glad to see, that there is at least one spot in our neighbor of the Republican, that can be touched by slavery-insolence. What does he think of Mr. Pickens' saying in Congress, 1836?—

"I lay down this proposition as universally true, that there is not, nor never was a society organized under our political system, for a period long enough to constitute an era, where *one class* would not practically and substantially *own another class*, in some shape or form. Let us live through the era, and we shall discover this great truth. All society settles down into a classification of capitalists and laborers. *The former will own the latter.*"

According to Mr. Pickens, General Harrison, being one of the *laboring* class, is—what? A *slave*. No wonder the Southerners sneer at him.

Mechanics at Auction.

It is the custom of the South to sell her mechanics. Carpenters and blacksmiths bring good prices. What would our carpenters and coppersmiths think of being sold under the hammer to the highest bidder? Can they not feel for their brethren of the craft in the South? True, they have dark skins, still they are 'first rate' mechanics, 'prime' mechanics, some of them able to do "all kinds of fine work." For instance, read the following advertisements cut out of a Charleston paper.

"A Black and Copper Smith for sale—A young fellow 19 years old, strong, healthy and intelligent, has been five years working at machinery at the Rail Road Depository, under the master machinist—would be a valuable acquisition to a person in that line of business. Apply to T. N. GADSDEN.

Nov. 26 North-west cr. State and Chalmers-sts."

"By Elliott, Condy & Dawes—To-Morrow will be sold, at the north side of the Custom House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A prime yoong Fellow, jobbing Carpenter, conditions cash—purchaser to pay for paper. Dec. 11."

"Prime Carpenter.—A very prime young Negro Fellow, a first rate carpenter, who can do all kinds of fine work, at private sale. Apply to ELLIOTT, CONDY & DAWES. Dec. 11."

"At Private sale.—A gang of Negroes, accustomed to the culture of Rice and Provisions. Also several single Negroes, and a Carpenter. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BERNEY.

Dec. 9. State-street.

Foreign Missions.

Mr. Gerrit Smith thinks that there is an increasing neglect among abolitionists of the Foreign Missionary cause, and would have the anti-slavery press sound a note of alarm. The chief reason, he presumes, is, the connection of the present Board of Missions with slaveholders, a connection which confers a sanction upon slavery. He has ceased to hope that this alliance will soon be dissolved, and recommends the formation of an anti-slavery Board of Foreign Missions, with which Abolitionists can conscientiously deposit their gifts for the heathen.

This is an important subject, and merits attention.

Villany.

In La Porte, Indiana, a colored barber, named Jefferson, was lately arrested as a slave, and dragged before a magistrate, by the name of Munday, who, it is said, had made out beforehand a certificate of ownership for the claimant. The proceedings which were had with closed doors, terminated in about three quarters of an hour, when Jefferson was thrown into a wagon and driven off to the man market of the South.

Jefferson asserted his freedom—"told who had emancipated him—where his free papers were—and offered to remain quietly in confinement, if time should be allowed him to furnish proof of his freedom." A miserable fellow named Hopson, keeper of the Laporte hotel, bid him "*shut his mouth, or he would smash it for him,*" and Munday was inexorable! Application was subsequently made to an associate judge for a writ of habeas corpus, but it was peremptorily denied. Such is the atrocious iniquity which these pimps of the slaveholder dare perpetrate in a state which calls itself free.

For the foregoing particulars we are indebted to the Emancipator.

"The Ohio Executive Committee have shown a noble zeal and enterprise, as well as a manly confidence in the liberality of the abolitionists of the State. We do hope this confidence will be justified by the most abundant contributions to their treasury—from all who love the cause. We would suggest, also, that it would be a worthy act of fellowship on the part of abolitionists in the East—either individually or in their local societies, to send donations to the help of our brethren in Ohio, who are now struggling for the full and speedy establishment of our cause in the great Queen State of the West."—*Emancipator.*

We are obliged to the Emancipator for this well-timed hint. Help from the East would indeed be acceptable. *Ohio must be abolitionized.* This is the resolution of the committee. Shall our "confidence" in the liberality of our friends in Ohio, be in vain?

SUBSCRIBERS, ATTEND!

Remittances by Mail.—"A postmaster may inclose the money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself, but if the letter be written by any other person, the postmaster cannot frank it.

"AMOS KENDALL."

A SLAVE'S INDUSTRY AND ITS REWARD.

There are some good men in Mississippi, else our friend, Casey Kirk, would not now be a freeman.

Casey Kirk was the slave of a North Carolina gentleman, who, some years since, having emigrated to the Southwest, became dissipated, and was compelled to part with his slaves. Casey was taken to Mississippi, where he has been living for the last ten years. Having agreed to pay his master so much for his time, he set to work, quietly, to make money enough to purchase himself, wife, and four children. He rented 35 acres of land, raised cotton and corn the first year, corn alone the succeeding year, and paid his rent, $175, by splitting rails, and other job-work. The first year, he worked so hard, that he liked to have killed himself. But, with the assistance of his wife, he turned out 7½ bales of cotton and 500 bushels of corn.

In six years, he made $4400, three thousand four hundred of which, (the contract was made when slaves bore an exorbitant price,) he paid for himself and family, and thus he secured freedom for all. This was about one or two years ago. While in a few weeks, he has come to Cincinnati, bringing his family with him; and if any of our readers still doubt whether the slave, if emancipated, can take care of himself, we shall be happy to introduce them to this noble specimen of HUMANITY.

If it be asked, how a slave could rent land and work for himself in Mississippi, we answer, a benevolent merchant, (whose name, if necessary, we could give,) agent of his master, admiring the slave's heroism, consented that all the business should be transacted through him, and in his name.

In a little while, we expect to be able to present to our readers a few more facts, proving just as conclusively, the laziness and want of enterprise, charged upon the colored race.

COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Out of the papers sent to Columbus, but four have been returned. Only one of our legislators has attempted any rudeness. Mr. J. Hoagland returns his paper, writing on it,

"*Enough, Mr.*"

He has also furnished us with a kind of portrait, on which he has inscribed, "nigger," lest, we presume, the particularly small brain, and large jaw, might lead to the conjecture that it was his own.

We send our papers to gentlemen with the best feelings in the world: If they do not choose to receive them, they will please return them, simply writing their names on the margin. If any should conclude, like Mr. Hoagland, to give us specimens of their taste in drawing or rhetoric, in return for our courtesy, we can do no less than make suitable mention of the fact.

By the way, one of our legislators, in returning his paper, says, "not excepted." Why then, not accept it?

Important Suggestion.

An interesting correspondent of the Emancipator, residing in the extreme South, makes the following important suggestion.

"Before closing this long communication, allow me, sir, to add one more paragraph, for the purpose, (if I may not be deemed assuming,) of making a suggestion. From conversation with different individuals respecting the state of feeling in the churches here on the subject of slavery, I feel confident that a measure, not as yet employed to any considerable extent, that I know, is imperiously demanded. Such, I am informed, is the existing feeling, that would Christian abolitionists address a letter or memorial to professors of religion, as such, dissenting upon the question of slavery only to a moral point of view, and entreating their prayerful examination of it, such an address, couched in the language of kindness and love, would produce, I believe, a powerful effect. I am anxious for the trial. Please think of it—God, I believe, is preparing his people for such an appeal.

We hope this suggestion will be attended to.—In our opinion, this is the very time for such correspondences to be opened on the subject of slavery by professors of religion in the non-slave holding states. The congregational churches have already made the attempt, and, as we have seen, the body addressed, has answered most courteously, without putting in the usual caveat against free discussion. Other ecclesiastical bodies at the North may do likewise, and their addresses, if framed in proper style, will in most instances, no doubt, be received with a proper spirit. Such letters would have far more effect than mere anti-slavery resolutions. We hope those ministers in the free states, who profess an interest in the success of anti-slavery principles, and yet have not been able to satisfy themselves as to the course they ought to pursue, will now see the way opened for successful effort.

Interesting Correspondence.

In the Emancipator of the 12th, is an interesting correspondence between Mr. Lewis Tappan, and Mr. Birney, on the subject of a separate political organization. The former gentleman takes the ground, that the attempt made by certain abolitionists to form an abolition political party, is in contravention of the constitution of the American anti-slavery society; and he infers from it, "as a matter of course, that no organ of any anti-slavery society should advocate such a measure, or any officer of the parent or other societies all w himself to be in nomination for office *by such a party.*" Mr. Birney replies at some length, confining his argument to the constitutional point. We should like to lay the correspondence before our readers, as the subject is important, and well argued on both sides. But, other matters now press on us so much, that we fear it must give place. We certainly agree with Mr. Tappan so far as to believe, that the formation of an abolition political party was never contemplated in the constitution.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

In the Jackson Sun of December 3rd, is an "address delivered before the Agricultural Society of Hinds county, at Raymond, by W. W. New." Alluding to the pecuniary embarrassment of the state, he introduces some curious calculations, which the reader may like to examine.

"The following calculations," Mr. New says, "are made by a gentleman who seems to have devoted a good deal of attention to the subject, and whose statistics, I have no doubt, will be found somewhat under the mark, though sufficient for all reasonable induction. The calculation is based on an average of five years.

The debit side stands thus:

1,800,000 yards of bagging, for 300,000 bales, (6 yds. per bale) at 25 cts per yd. is	$450,000
2,400,000 lbs. rope, at 12½ cts. per lb. (8 lbs. per bale)	300,000
30,000 lbs. twine, for do., 1 lb. for every 10 bales, is	9,000
	$759,000
There were, in 1836, 164,398 slaves in the State; the expense of feeding and clothing each, is estimated at $40 per year,	$6,575,920
There were, in 1836, 1,048,530 acres of land in cultivation in the State,—cost of farming utensils of all kinds—$2 per acre is not looked upon as too high an estimate,	2,097,060
Considered necessary expenses,	$9,431,980.
There was in 1836, 41,238 white male inhabitants in the State, over 18 years of age—charge them with expending 12½ cts. per day in cigars and liquor, &c.	1,881,484
The whole white population of the State, male and female, amounted in 1836, to 244,351—charge them to average, in excess of dress, and other needless expenses, $25 per annum,	3,608,770
	$5,490,254
	9,431,970
	$14,922,234
To which add interest paid to commission merchants in New Orleans, and the chartered bank account of the State of 8 per cent. per annum. It would make about	$18,122,234.

Thus making the indebtedness of the State over seventeen million of dollars. The credit side of the balance sheet is made up of a single item, 300,000 bales of cotton, valued at $50 per bale, which amounts to fifteen millions of dollars, leaving the balance against us of over two million. Thus, instead of making money, we have been going in debt, annually, at the rate of some two millions of dollars. In the estimate of expenses, no account is taken of the annual outlay for horses and also flour, which have been heretofore considered necessary disbursements. Nor have I taken into the account the onerous per cent. which we pay for every article purchased, in consequence of the depreciated state of our currency. If the whole amount were brought into open view, the sight would be too appalling to look upon with tranquility."

1. "Come easy, go easy," a homely, but true proverb. These Mississippi adventurers reap the fruits of other men's labors without compunction, and scatter them without discretion. What a picture of the miserable economy of slaveholding! A new state, *rich in soil*, producing *fifteen millions of dollars' worth of a great staple*, and yet in debt millions to her Northern neighbors! Five millions and a half put down to the score of luxuries, by a citizen of their own state! Under what head would the calculator place the two millions of dollars due for imported slaves? Be it remembered, these debts which press so heavily on Mississippi, are not like those of the new non-slaveholding states,—debts incurred in the prosecution of works of internal improvement.

2. According to the above estimate, the slaves outnumbered the whites in 1836, by twenty thousands; and in six years from 1830, had increased, 98,739.

3. The average cost for feeding and clothing a slave is $40 per year. Better off than our free colored people, many of whom think nothing of laying out $40 on a single suit of clothes! Better off than our free laborers of the North, who think it no hardship to expend $40, or more, on the single article of house-rent!

According to the calculation, each white male over 18 spends in liquor, cigars, &c., 12½ cts. a day, that is, $45 62½ a year, which is five dollars and upwards more than the whole cost of feeding and clothing a slave! And yet there are many who tell us, of the *generosity* of the slave-holder.

4. But, $40 is too high an estimate. So says a southern friend of ours, who was once a large planter himself, and who has furnished us with the following list of the expenses of feeding and clothing a slave, among the best planters of South Carolina.

Corn—a peck a week, or 13 bushels a year,	$13 00
Bacon-sides—two lbs. a week, or 104 lbs. a year,	10 40
Shoes—1 pair,	1 00
Winter cloth—5 yds.,	2 50
Summer cloth—6 yds.,	60
	$27 50

The corn and bacon are put down at their maximum prices. Sometimes corn is but 75 cts. a bushel, and sides vary from 6 to 10 cts. Meat, he says, is not given to them all the year round; and when potatoes are in season, they are obliged to live on them alone.

Such, he declares, is a fair sample of the feeding and clothing of slaves, a few years since, among the very best planters. Since the abolition-agitation, he says, *they have more generally been well fed.*

Thus, a man with a wife and two children is compelled to live on $110 a year. The same man, in a free state, as a mere laborer, could get twenty five dollars a month, his wife could make two or three dollars by sewing or washing a week, and their children could go to school. Their aggregate earnings would be about five times as much, as is allowed him to live upon by the South Carolina planter. And yet, these are the happy people, who, according to Mr. Pickens and other southern philanthropists, are better off than the free laborers of the North!

5. On an average, four bales of cotton are made to the hand in Mississippi, and about three in S. Carolina. Governor McDuffie, we see it stated in a late southern newspaper, made 8 bales to the hand! But, the average is *three* which, at $40 per bale, give $120 as the product of a slave's labor, combined by the way with capital and land.—In other ways, possibly, his labor may also be productive, but it must be to a very small extent. Let us assume $125 as the value of his labor; is it any wonder that the master should put him on so small an allowance? He must constantly keep watch, lest the slave eat up all his profits. At the North, the employer can afford to give three or four hundred dollars a year to a laborer, and then make money! In S. C. if a master should give his slave $125, he would lose. After all this hoasting of southerners about their great staple, what is it compared to the multiform products of free state industry? The master, however, takes good care not to be the loser. He restricts the slave to $7 50, and pockets the balance of his wages.

The best thing South Carolina could do, would be, to abolish her slavery, quit cotton planting, and go to farming. In a little while, her soil would be restored, her population once more advance, and she would regain that place in the Union, which she has lost from her languishing industry, wasting population, and impoverished soil.

6. Northern mechanics and manufactures! have you considered this matter? Here are nearly three millions of people, who, individually, are restricted to one pair of shoes, 5 yards of winter, and 6 yards of summer cloth, for the year. These fabrics are all that you now find a market for among these three millions of people. Suppose them emancipated, rising up from their degradation with all that love of comfort, neat dress, good fare, and respectable household fixtures, which distinguishes the *free* laborer? Can you calculate the immense impulse that would be given to your several trades? There is no mistake in this matter. The simplest calculation will show you what vast gainers you would be, by the conversion of a whole nation of slaves into a nation of freemen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Emancipator contains *a good* letter from its correspondent in London. According to him, while the anti-slavery community of the British empire, constitute one body, wealthy, powerful, extended and extending, operating for the same great object, its exertions, nevertheless, are directed in different channels. One portion is engaged in perfecting the work of freedom in the West Indies. Another class devote attention to the British East India empire, with the view of emancipating entirely its population, and bringing its soil under judicious culture; by which also they hope to bring into the British market such products as may to a considerable extent compete with slave-labor products, whereby a severe blow may be inflicted on American slavery. The third class dedicate themselves specially to Africa; designing to "introduce directly into it, though not on the plan of *American Colonization*," of which, the correspondent believes "they cherish an abiding disgust; the realities of an efficient, productive, well-governed community," fitted to build up a rich commerce in Africa, that shall bless her children and annihilate its accursed slave-trade.

These different classes operate without any discord; and they all cordially sympathize with the Abolitionists of America. The correspondent further remarks—

"That portion of the English people who in fact constitute the strength and stability of the nation, and who indeed hold the purse-strings, have set their faces most firmly against negro slavery and the slave-trade. They have expended too much time, and thought, and money, to allow them to look upon the subject as light or trivial. Having gone thus far, their only and steady look is onward, and you may rely upon it, that Great Britain will never retire from this field, till the last *slave ship* has left the coast of Africa, and till the fetters have fallen from the last slave. The more I mingle in English society, the more am I strengthened in this conviction."

COLUMBUS.

By the following letter from Columbus, it will be seen, that the Democracy of the legislature have already made some demonstrations against abolitionists. Pity that gentlemen should waste their fine talents and finer feelings, on this subject. We hope Messrs. Leonard and Flood will reserve and conserve themselves for more momentous occasions. If they should injure their health by premature excitements, the welfare of the whole state might suffer, to say nothing of the higher interests of Colouization.

Columbus, O., Dec. 23, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—In the House of Representatives on Friday last, a resolution was offered by Mr. Flood of Licking, which passed, *nem. con.*, granting the use of the Hall of the House on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., to the State Colonization Society to hold its annual meeting.

Mr. Bliss offered a petition of the Dialectic Association of Oberlin Collegiate Institute, for an act of incorporation. Mr. Flood called for the reading of the petition, (a somewhat unusual request,) but it asked simply for the incorporation of a literary society! Mr. F. perceiving he had taken a wrong track, gave up the chase, and the petition was referred.

On Saturday, the bill to incorporate the Dialectic Association of Oberlin Collegiate Institute, having been read a second time, Mr. Flood moved its reference to the committee on corporations. (a course perfectly proper, but one that has not been taken before during this session.) Mr. Leonard of Knox, moved to instruct the committee to strike out the word "Oberlin," wherever it occurred in that bill, and insert "Abolition" in its place. When called on by Mr. B. for his reasons, he said it would make it better understood, what institution was meant. He finally said he would not reduce his motion to writing, but would merely suggest it to the Committee. The bill was accordingly referred.

Your readers will probably think Honorable members might invest their intellectual capital to better advantage, than in doing so small a business in the abolition line.

Mr. Patterson presented the memorial of Charles Sweetzer, Esq., of Delaware, Del. co., praying the impeachment of Ozias Bowen, President Judge of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and Thomas Anderson, one of the Associate Judges of Marion county, for official misconduct in relation to the claim of certain individuals, to a negro of that county, as their slave. The petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

This last petition will probably lead to some important action. However frequently it may be asserted, that the North has nothing to do with slavery, we are in a fair way to learn that slavery has much to do with the North, and unless we are all prepared to turn slave-catchers right speedily, we must prepare to feel the lash, in some form, or take to our heels for Canada, without delay.

A LISTENER.

CONGRESS.

On the 20th, in Congress the New Jersey case was decided on the following resolution, moved by Mr. Evans of Maine.

"Resolved, That the Representatives of the 26th Congress of the United States now present do advise and request the Speaker to administer the oath required by law to the five gentlemen from the State of New Jersey who have presented credentials to the Speaker and demanded to be sworn."

The vote stood *yeas*, 112, *nays*, 116. So the resolution was rejected, and the New Jersey claimants excluded from their seats.

"MR. HOFFMAN then moved a resolution that the House adopt, for the space of ten days, the rules of the House of Representatives with the exception of the 11th rule (which prescribes that in the election of officers the House shall vote viva voce,) and in the mean time to refer the rules to a committee to revise and report them for final adoption.

On this motion a debate sprung up, which took a wide range, and in which many members participated. It continued until 9 o'clock, when, without deciding the question the House adjourned."

The parties divide also on this motion to administration members, wishing, it is said, to retain the rules as a rule, so as to keep every thing away from straying the opposition being desirous of dispensing with it, that they may be enabled to carry their point in the election of clerk and printer.

FLORIDA will apply for admission to our Union during the present session, Judge Bird having issued his proclamation, that the constitution had been ratified by the people. This constitution of course establishes perpetual slavery. Where are our petitions? Shall Florida slip into the Union like Arkansas?

For the Philanthropist.

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

Dr. Bailey:—By order of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, I request you to insert the following, in the Philanthropist. It will be sufficient explanation, to say that the Synod of Cincinnati, at its meeting in October last, passed a resolution requiring said Presbytery to reconsider and rescind as unbrotherly, &c., one of its resolutions on slavery, passed at Salem in September immediately previous. The following report of the Committee to whom the resolution of the Synod was referred, was adopted by the Presbytery.

S. Crothers.

Extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Chillicothe at Greenfield, Dec. 10, 1839.

The committee on the resolution of the Synod requiring this Presbytery to review and rescind their resolution on Slavery as unbrotherly in its bearing, and unconstitutional in its tendency, report.

That the resolution which the Synod requires to be reviewed and rescinded as unbrotherly, &c., contains three distinct propositions, 1. *That slaveholding is a sin against God and man.* 2. *That justifying it by appeal to the Scriptures is blasphemy of Almighty God, and a prostitution of his word.* 3. *That we can not have fellowship with any ecclesiastical body which tolerates these sins in its communion.*

The synod expressly admits, that our testifying against slavery is a "right admitted, a duty enjoined by the highest court." From the admission we presume, to the following resolution of the General Assembly in 1818—"We consider the enslaving of one part of the human race by another, a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature; as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, and totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel of Christ," &c. It would be uncharitable to believe, without palpable evidence, that any ecclesiastical body is corrupt enough to deny that to attempt to prove by the Scriptures that God allows such iniquity in his church, is to blaspheme the Holy One, and prostitute his word. The rule which the Holy Spirit, in the Scriptures, gives to a body which would deliberately assume such a position and act accordingly is—*a habitation of devils.* The Synod also admits that our resolution does not necessarily imply an intention to withdraw immediately from the Presbyterian church, or any branch of it. But the objection is, that should any ecclesiastical body with which we are in connexion, persevere in tolerating the sin, or the blasphemy, or the prostitution of the Scriptures against which we testify, it *would lead* to withdrawal of fellowship from that body. And it is admitted that this is the correct view of the matter.

But we had no right to assume that this would disturb any existing relation to the Synod. In the year 1830, the Synod of Cincinnati decided that "buying, selling, or holding a slave for the sake of gain, is a heinous sin and scandal, requiring the cognizance of the judicatories of the church." They appointed a committee to defend this decision in a printed address to the churches. They set apart the 3rd Thursday of the January following as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; and called upon all the ministers and sessions under their care to "convene their respective congregations, and cry mightily to God that he would not visit in his wrath, but would in mercy give repentance to such as are guilty of depriving their fellow men of their natural rights, and especially of the means of instruction, and grace." At a subsequent meeting they prohibited one of the churches from employing a minister of the Synod of Kentucky, because he was a slaveholder; and proclaimed to the churches and to the world, that they would encourage no minister from the South to settle among them, till he had washed his hands of the sin of slaveholding; and every charge now brought against this Presbytery, was then urged against the Synod of Cincinnati by the apologists for slavery. The Presbytery of Chillicothe therefore, had no right to assume that their resolution would affect the Synod, because they had no right to assume that the Synod was chargeable with hypocrisy in all, or any of these movements against slavery, or that they had apostatized from their own public declaration accompanied with humiliation, fasting, and prayer. No man can foretell that it will necessarily lead to withdrawal of fellowship from any of the bodies with which we are now in connexion, unless he can foresee their impenitent perseverance in that defence of sin by the Bible, which amounts to a declaration that it is an unholy book, and its author an unholy God! Besides, should this warning voice prove ineffectual, this Presbytery will be competent to name the bodies from which fellowship is withdrawn. The Synod give it as their opinion that we ought, according to our resolution, "either rescind it, or peaceably withdraw from the body. But we can not consistently withdraw, until every scriptural and constitutional means of reformation has failed. In that event the path of duty is plain. When our Lord was sending, perhaps, the last message he ever intended to send his people by way of revelation till the trumpet shall sound for the final judgment, he charged them, as they regarded his favor, and as they would not be partakers of the judgments about to be poured out, to separate themselves from the body which had become so corrupt as to make *merchandize of the bodies and souls of men* and were living in other enumerated sins, much of which is more heinous, than making the God of the Bible the author or approver of such iniquity. Rev. xiii. 4—2. [illegible] the constitution binds us to everlasting fellowship with slaveholders, and blasphemers of the living God, is to use the constitution of the church of Christ as a cord for binding and delivering her into the hands of the unrecrimented.

The Presbytery has a right to complain of the disregard of the constitution, [illegible] Synod has taken in this case. Our book of discipline (chap. 7, sec. 1,) expressly requires, that "when any grossly unconstitutional proceedings appear in the records of any judicatory, the first step to be taken by the judicatory next above is, to cite the judicatory alleged to have offended, to appear at a specified time and place, and show what is [illegible] unconstitutional in its proceedings." Here is [illegible] of Synod's preamble and resolution to fix on us the charge of "grossly unconstitutional proceedings." They charge us with a measure which is "unscriptural"—"unconstitutional"—"clearly unconstitutional"—"unbrotherly in its bearings, and unconstitutional in its tendency"—an indirect excommunication of Synods and Presbyteries—a "method of ministerial, but of revolutionary fight"—"painful and aggravating to the feelings of brethren"—"calculated to defeat its object"—"not justified by ordination vows," &c. And then an effort seems to be made to show that notwithstanding all the guilt, ours is to be judgment tempered with unconmon mercy. The committee of Synod enter into them as with bowels of compassion, "to exercise all the forms of counsel and exhortation, and all the feelings of forbearance and mildness, rather than excite any one by our action to take what we believe to be the unhappy step both for themselves and for the church." We do not recollect to have ever seen, in the course of our lives, an ecclesiastical paper, even on a case of the most flagrant immorality, or heresy, in which such a profusion of epithets was employed to depict the guilt of the accused, accompanied with such profession of [illegible] derness. Probably it will reconcile many minds to the disregard of the constitution in the case, on the ground, that the crime was so great that the constitutional rules could not reach it, or that such was the tenderness of the Synod, that they could not find it in their hears to apply them. It is worthy of special remark, that the charge of "unscriptural, unconstitutional," &c., is not accompanied with a single proof, either from the scriptures or the constitution.

The requirement of the Synod that we should review our resolution, and unconditionally rescind it as unbrotherly and unconstitutional, without permission to feel the convictions which the review might produce, is without precedent. If we must decide according to the convictions of another, regardless of our own, it would have been mercy and mercifull to have required us to rescind without review. A Presbytery may be required to *review and correct, or revise and decide conscientiously* with the understanding that their decision will be subject to review, and perhaps reversed by a higher court. But to require us to review and rescind as unbrotherly and unconstitutional, regardless of our convictions to the contrary, and in defiance of the command of God always to *speak the truth in our hearts*, is to require us in utter we believe to be a falsehood, and to do it officially as a court constituted in the name and by the authority of the Lord Jesus!

Yet we can account for this decision of the Synod without supposing that any member of it would knowingly do us wrong. It is one of the [illegible] arrangements of Heaven that when such sins as slave holding, and the defence of it by appeal to the word of God, are admitted into the church, like a fretting leprosy, they pollute all that are in it. And it is one of the penalties which God has annexed to the scandalous neglect of discipline, which is manifested in the toleration of such sins that they soon become sacred, and the most sacred rules will be violated, and the most precious rights disregarded, for their defence. The General Assembly, notwithstanding the decision that slaveholding is a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, utterly inconsistent with the law of God, and totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel of Christ, &c., is now declared by the Synod to be unbrotherly, because it is contrary to the spirit of the Presbyterian Church, has suppressed the right of petition, and closed the door against discussion. The painful truth is, that slavery, in addition to stripping millions of our citizens of their natural right, and the means of salvation, has corrupted to the core, the faith, the morals, the government, and the discipline of the Presbyterian Church. Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions—

1. *Resolved*, that to require us to review a resolution on a subject involving the glory of God, and the present, and eternal welfare of millions, with no alternative but to rescind it as unbrotherly and unconstitutional, regardless of our convictions to the contrary, is an exercise of power unknown to our form of government, repugnant to the scriptures, and without parallel or precedent in the regular proceedings in the history of the Presbyterian Church.

2. *Resolved*, That we have no disposition to secede from the Presbyterian Church; and that we are prepared voluntarily to rescind our resolution on slavery, the moment the scriptural or constitutional rule that it violates is pointed out.

3. *Resolved*, That testifying against such sins as slave holding and blasphemy of God and his word, declaring them to be heinous sins, and that we can not have fellowship with those who practice them, is a duty enjoined in the word of God, and from time immemorial has been solemnly considered as a constitutional privilege; and the Presbytery know no consideration which can ever move them to relinquish it.

4. *Resolved*, That by Ecclesiastical bodies refusing to tolerate in their communion slave holding and blasphemy of God, by appealing to the scriptures for its justification, we mean those bodies which do not exercise discipline for those as for other noon sins.

HORACE C. GROSVENOR,

ENGRAVER,

South side Third st., opposite the Post Office

(Up Stairs.

CINCINNATI OHIO

NOTICE—BOOKS WANTED.

Rev. Jas. Duncan, (father of Dr. Duncan, now in Congress from this district,) was the author of several works among which were, "A Treatise on Slavery," one on "Atonement," and one on "Civil Government." Any person knows where any of the writings of the above Jas. Duncan are to be had, they will confer a great favor on the subscriber by giving him the information, or forward him one or more copies.

J. BLANCHARD.

P. S. Some of the above author's works were printed in Ohio, one at Vevay, In., 1824.

Prices of Produce at the Canal.

CINCINNATI, December 28, 18[illegible]

Flour, (from boats)	$3 75
Wheat, per bushel,	62 & 65
Corn Meal,	50
Corn, in ear,	31
Oats,	28 a 31

POETRY.

THE SHAME OF THE CROSS.

"Lord of my soul! I take thy name,
And bind thy glory to my brow;
Exulting in my Master's shame,
And prond his scandal to avow.

"True, neither flames nor racks appear,
Chains bind the dragon to his den;
Yet is there venom in a sneer,
And bitterness in scorn of men.

"The cross I wear not,—as 'tis worn.
Gem-wrought, at feast and masquerade;
Nor in chivalric banners borne,
That flame along the fierce crusade.

"These bear no shame in human eyes,—
Pride claims such trophies for her own;
And 'tis the cross which men despise
That is esteemed by God alone.

"A pure, meek spirit, humble heart,
A soul of faith, and praise, and prayer;
At these the world will aim its dart,—
And this the cross I fain would bear!"

JAMES EDMESTON.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE EARLY LOST.

BY DELTA.

Fare-thee-well, fair flower, that opening
To the genial smile of day,
By the storm-blast, in a twinkling,
From our sight wert swept away!
Never more thy voice shall cheer us,
Never more thy form be seen;
In our solitude we startle
But to think that thou hast been!

Now the sun illumes our dwelling,
Sings the bird, and buds the tree;
Nature starts us from her slumber,
But no wakening roiseth thee!
Never more for thee the morning
Shall its golden gates unfold:
Past alike are joy and sorrow,
Summer's heat and winter's cold.

Vainly would our tears restore thee—
Thou art now a thing of yore;
Waves, that lull the ear with music,
Melt for ever on the shore;
Yet at eve, when sings the taue bird,
By thy hand once duly fed,
Seem its notes not nature's wailing
Over thee, the early dead!

Softly, softly gleam'd thy ringlets
Braided in their auburn hue;
Keenly, keenly lustre darted
From those eyes of darling blue;
Now the mould lies scattered o'er thee,
And, with deep and dirge-like tone,
Pipes at eve the haunting blackbird,
O'er thy mansion, low and lone.

Dark, anon, shall storms be rolling,
Through the waned autumnal sky,
Winds be raving, waves be roaring,
Sullen deep to deep reply;
Winter shall resume his sceptre
O'er the desolated earth,
But no more wilt thou, like sunlight,
Brighten up our cheerless hearth.

When around that hearth we gather,
Jocund mirth no more beguiles;
Up we gaze upon thy picture,
Which looks down on us—and smiles;
And we sigh, when, in our chambers,
On the couch our limbs we lay,
That the church-yard grass is waving,
Lonely, o'er thy silent clay!

Why our mourning? We lament not,
Even although our hearts be riven,
That in being a sunny-spring time,
Thou wert snatch'd from earth to heaven;
Life to thee was still enchantment,
And 'twas spared thy heart to know,
That the beams of mortal pleasure
Always sink in clouds of wo.

Fare-thee-well, then. Time may bring us
Other friends—but none like thee,
Who, in thy peculiar beauty,
Wert, what we nu more shall see:
From our ears seraphic music
In thy voice hath died away;
From our eyes a glorious vision
Pass'd to mingle in the clay!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Graphic Sketch.

BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

The journey over a rough road, and through the cold and wet, during the ensuing night, was sufficiently wearisome and trying to the patience of the weary passengers. Among our number was a lady with an infant child. How assiduously she strived for its comfort at the sacrifice of her own! She watched over it through the long, dreary night with sleepless care, holding it in such a position that the jolting of the coach should not disturb it while awake, nor disturb it while it slept. She was a good babe, and repaid a mother's watchfulness by bright eyes and laughing lips on the next morning, when it lifted its innocent head from a guardian lap where it had rested, and, stretching out its tiny hands, crowed in the exultation of happy babyhood. I was much interested in the mother and child; but is it strange that my thoughts went far away from that beautiful picture of maternal love and infant glee, to the plantations of the south, where mothers bleed under the lash, and infants are sold by the pound? Half sleeping and half waking, I fell into a reverie, and the leaky coach, the muddy road, and the swearing driver, faded from my recollection. The scenes of the southern prison-house were before my eyes.—There bent to her unrequited toil a hapless female. With her wailing infant bound upon her back.—Her eye of the brutal overseer was upon her, and the lash was already red with her blood. It was two free mothers to fondle their infants in their bosoms, or sit by the side of their little bed, and sing their cradle-hymn. Another lot was her's. The agonies of maternity must give way to her dread of the driver's whip. In a few days the tender flesh of her little one might be torn by that whip—it was now. Her child was not her own—God had given it to her, but another claimed it as his property. On the side of the oppressor was power, but for that heart broken slave-mother appeared no helper.

The scene changed. A crowd of men, with eager expectation in their looks, were before my eyes. A blood-red flag was over my head. Upon it, adjoined to large capitals, was the annunciation, "Horses, horses, and other cattle, to be sold here." In the manner of the auctioneer fell frequently with a heavy stroke, and human ties were riven at every blow. Here the parent was sold from the child; there the husband from his wife; and tears and supplications, and shrieks and groans, went up continually, while above them all rose the practised tones of the auctioneer and the loud crack of the driver's whip. Presently the mother and her child were brought upon the stand. As the auctioneer coldly seized her, that he might expose her person most faithfully to the gaze of the surrounding crowd, she clasped her infant to her breast, as if resolved that nothing but death should ever part them. And yet she knew

"How weak her arm to save from worse than death.
From greedy lust, from whip nurse for infamy
And eherish'd pollution!"

"Who bids?" cried the auctioneer. "A mother and her child!—separate or together to suit the purchaser! Sold for no fault!" and his hammer kept time with his tongue, as in jockey style he enumerated her good "points." She was sold, and her child was torn from her arms, and sold by weight to another purchaser. Crushing down her feelings, she had looked calmly on until the seal of their final separation was set, and then they could not be suppressed. She shrieked, she supplicated—in vain. The grave is not more remorseless than were those fleshmongers. They tore her away from the unconscious baby, who stretched out its little hands imploringly to the mother it was never to see again. The deed was done.—Once more the scene changed. Before me, seated on the ground, beneath the stars of midnight, that seemed to look down upon her with pitying eyes, sat that desolate-hearted mother. A low wail was in my ear, as the voice of one who mourns the death of her first-born—yet sadder, more hopeless even than that. The slave-mother poured on the moon-shining air her lamentation for her child, and the burden of her melancholy song was this:

"Woe for thy lot, thou doomed one! woe!
A seal is on thy fate!
And shame, and toil, and wretchedness,
On all thy steps await!"

My reverie was over; but the reality of suffering which slavery entails upon its miserable victims yet remains. Oh! that any who profess to have known the baptism of the Spirit of God should be indifferent to its existence! That any should justify the wrong, and plead for its continuance!

"Cry!—for the good man faileth! Call aloud!
If ye be dumb, the stones beneath your feet
Shall have a voice! Earth can not be thus dumb!
Earth, which hath drank the blood of innocence,—
Shall call to Heaven for vengeance!"

Popular Education.

We take from the Ohio Statesman the following extract from the letter of a New York Commissioner of Schools to the editor of that paper. The writer visited the schools of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The observations made contain some valuable information.

The public schools of New York city, are indeed noble ornaments. The buildings are splendid—the fixtures—books—all that could be desired. The teachers, too, are highly capable.—The trustees are faithful—exerting a constant vigilance over their several districts. And the influence exerted in such a community as New York, though the 17,000 children of these schools, can never be estimated. And all is free—not as pauper schools—but as the common boon of all.—Still, the schools of Philadelphia and Boston, claim a higher rank—not from any superiority of teachers or directors—but from the system.

In New York the monitorial and Lancasterian system, in a modified form, is still in use. In Boston it has long since been abandoned. In Philadelphia it was in use until a year or two past, and now is entirely given up, except some few in the primary and infant schools. The difference is, simply, that in the New York schools, the teaching is done principally by subordinate teachers—advanced monitors, who are paid a small salary, and other monitors composed of the higher classes; all under a principal. In Philadelphia and Boston, they have competent teachers, averaging about one to 50 or 60 scholars, who have the direct instruction of every scholar.

The monitorial system is of course cheaper than the other, as one paid teacher can superintend a school of from 300 to 350, as in New York. But the other plan is more efficient. The expenses of teachers' wages in a boy's school of 290 scholars in Philadelphia is, for the principal, $1000, first assistant, $300; two other assistants, $200 each. For the female school, principal, $500; assistants as in the other. All the teachers, except the principal in the boys' school, are females. The whole expense of the Philadelphia schools last year, was over $200,000, of which about $152.000 was raised by tax. The salaries of the principal teachers in New York are $1000 each. Those of Boston are higher,—from 1200 to $1500, I think.

There is one peculiarity in the Boston schools which should be noticed, as differing from these in New York and Philadelphia. The two principal teachers have charge morning and afternoon alternately, of the boys' and girls' schools or the two departments in the same building. One teacher confines himself entirely to reading, geography, grammar, and composition; the other to arithmetic, writing, and book keeping. By this division of labor there is supposed to be more perfection in teaching the particular branches.

I was unable to spend as much time in examining the schools of Boston as desirable; but of the few I visited, the "*Hancock School,*" for girls, having been highly recommended, claimed my principal attention, and might be considered a fair specimen of their best schools. *Mr. Adams* and *Mr. Mackintosh* were the principals; and from the opportunity of judging, I have never seen any teachers who had a more perfect command of their schools, and of a more happy tact for teaching and interesting their scholars. They use the rod very seldom, but do not dispense with corporal punishment entirely. When a child is disorderly, the principal, after the school is dismissed, lectures her on her conduct—sometimes punishes her on the hand—and if her offences are great, or repeated, she is suspended from the school, with a note to the parent who is requested to call and satisfy himself—with liberty to appeal to the committee. In entering and leaving the room, the scholars are required to preserve the strictest order and regularity. Order, indeed, approaching the precision of military discipline, seemed the first law here.—The teacher well remarked that in a large body of children, "*forms are things.*"

In the exercise of grammar, geography, and reading, the scholars acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The penmanship exhibited a large number of the most beautiful specimens. I could not but remark, that most of the scholars in the advanced classes, of the ages of 12 to 14, would pass a better examination, than the generality of our common school teachers in the country; and this is said without the least intention to disparage the latter.

I was pleased to notice the humane practice of furnishing backs to the seats, so entirely neglected in our country schools. The furniture and arrangements in the Boston schools, are very neat and appropriate—but then labor under none of the disadvantages—they have not the convenient *class rooms* of the Philadelphia and New York schools. In the latter, the exercises do not interrupt the school—in the Boston schools the recitation of classes necessarily makes some noise and confusion.—They have not in these schools either, as good collection of philosophical apparatus and cabinet as in the Philadelphia and New York schools—but there is not room to enter more into details. But I cannot omit to notice that *vocal music* forms a branch of education in the Boston schools. A music teacher attends the school twice a week, and about 200 scholars out of 450 are regularly taught. Singing is practised in some of the Philadelphia schools, but not as a regular branch, as in Boston. Whoever has read the interesting account of the effect of singing on the minds of children, in the Prussian schools and institutions of reformation as given by Professor Stowe, must at once acknowledge its importance.

GOOD.

We published, a short time since, the admirable resolutions adopted at the late General Conference of Freewill Baptist, held in Conneaut, Ohio. We have now occasion to notice another act of that body, which reflects great honor upon the denomination represented by it. A slave holding minister having applied for admission, a committee was appointed to examine his case. The following questions and answers passed between the parties:

Question 1. By the Council. What do you think of American Slavery?

Answer. I think it a great moral evil, a scourge, and curse.

2. Are you a slave holder?

A. I am.

3. Do you think it morally and religious right for you to hold fellow men in slavery?

A. Circumstances alter cases; if I could believe my slaves would be better in their condition by immediate emancipation, I should be as glad to have them liberated as you would; but they are ignorant and unprepared at present, to take care of themselves."

4. All circumstances as they are, do you think it morally and religiously right for you to claim property in your fellow men?

A. It is a difficult question; I choose not to answer it directly.

5. We will give you satisfactory bonds to give each of your slaves three years good schooling in New England, support them during that time, and give other necessary instruction to qualify them for useful life, come to your house in Kentucky, and take them under our care, free of expense to you.

A. Will you let us have them on those conditions?

A. No: unless I can have a remuneration for their value.

6. What are your slaves personally, and what value do you put upon them?

A. They are a mother and three children, the youngest about four years old, and they are worth about 2000 dollars.

7. If we will produce bonds as before proposed, and pay you 2000 dollars, or, to make it enough, 2500 dollars, will you give up your slaves?

A. Yes.

8. If you should now see your slaves passing here towards Canada, what would probably be your course?

A. I should arrest and claim them as my property.

The man having thus avowed himself a slave holder, the committee communicated to him their decision in the following letter:

To Wm. M. Housley.

Dear Sir:—The council before which you presented yourself for examination and ordination to the work of the ministry, have directed me as a member of their Board to make you acquainted with our decision. With due respect, we feel it our duty to say, without special reference to any other circumstance, we consider the fact that you claim property in your fellow man, a sufficient reason why we should not acknowledge you as a minister of Jesus Christ. We wish you to understand distinctly that while we hold ourselves the uncompromising enemies of slavery, we feel ourselves bound by our duty to God and our fellow men, and by all our hopes of heaven, to be the sincere friends and well wishers of yourself and all men.

Yours in the great and sacred ties of common humanity.

JOHN CHANEY.

Conneaut, Ohio, Oct. 5, 1839.

This was a decision worthy of a Christian denomination. If slavery were thus driven out of every church, it could not exist a single year.—Other churches must expel the foul demon, or be cast out with him and trodden under foot by the civilized world.—J.—*Liberator.*

ADVERTISEMENTS

BURNETT'S
WEDDING CAKE MANUFACTORY.

Fancy Cake Store, and Wholesale and Retail Confectionary, 4 doors above Vine street, five doors above Vine, north side, where he intends manufacturing, wholesale and retail, all kinds of Candies, at prices as low for cash as any house in the city. All orders forwarded from the country, or otherwise, will be packed in glass or tin boxes, and a deduction of per cent allowed on all orders, above twenty dollars. His friends, in their orders from the country, will be careful to name the quantities of each kind they may wish for—among which are the following:

Peppermint Candies;	do	Rose Candy;
Lemon do;	do	Barley Sugar;
Cinnamon do;	do	Peppermint Lozenges;
Wintergreen do;	do	Peppermint Drops;
Sassafrass do;	do	Burnt Almonds;
Vanilla do;	do	Almond Candies;
Cream do;	do	Carraway do;
Horehound do;	do	Acidulated Lemon Drops;
Clove do;	do	Candy Toys;
Rock do;	do	&c., &c., &c.,

All orders in the above line of his profession thankfully received, carefully packed, and punctually attended to.

October 7, 1839. 32—*tf*

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS.

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository, Main street between 4th and 5th, East side. (Up stairs.)

Anti-Slavery Examiner, containing A. E. Grimke's Appeal, Stone's Guilty Power, of Congress, Bible against Slavery, Emancipation in the West Indies, Diener and Birney, and Letter of G. Smith to Henry Clay, all in one volume.

Anti-slavery Manual; Alton Riots; Anti-slavery Record vol I & 2; Appeal by Mrs. Child; Bourne's Picture of slavery; Charles Ball; Chloe Spear; Chandler's Prose and Poetical works; Emancipation in West Indies, by Thome and Kimball; Fountain; Gustavus Vasa; History of Pennsylvania Hall; A View of the scenes of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Light and Truth; Law of Slavery 8 vo; Memoir of E. P. Lovejoy; Memoir of P. Wheatly a Native African; Negro Pew; Poems by Phillis Wheatly a slave; Quarterly A S Magazines; Rankin's Letters; Right and Wrong in Boston; Slavery, containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of American A S Soc.; Wesley's Thoughts; Does the Bible sanction Slavery?; Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser and Why work for the slave? bound in one volume; Testimony of God against slavery; Tracts, miniature series bound, containing St. Domingo; Cuba; Colonization; Moral condition of slaves; What is Abolition? The ten Commandments; Slavery dangerous and Emancipation safe; Presbytery Bible; Prejudice against color; Northern dealers in slaves; Slavery and Missions, and Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery; Wesley's Thoughts, pocket edition in muslin; Whittier's Poems.

American Slavery AS IT IS; Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840; Address to the churches of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society; Anti-Slavery catechism; Anecdotes of American Slavery; Appeal to the Christian women of the south; Adam's speech on the Right of the People to petition, the freedom of speech and debate, on the Resolutions of seven state Legislatures and on the Annexation of Texas; Address to such Americans as VALUE their RIGHTS and DARE maintain them, and a large number of other publications too numerous to mention.

BANG!!

One elegant Rifle with case for sale. It has a percussion lock, a double trigger, is half stocked, silver mounted, with hook brite. The owner will exchange it as part payment for a good four or five year old horse. Enquire at the Anti-Slavery Office.

October, 7, 1839. 32—*tf*

HUGH GLASGOW,
VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER.
Fifth Street between Vine and Race.
CINCINNATI.

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or November from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth which measure from 3 to 6 or 7 feet in height. They are remarkably healthy, and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately attended to.

THOMAS EMERY.

No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

TREES.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will sell to suit purchasers.

HEATON AND WEAVER.
Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1839.

EDWARD NEVERS,
COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,
No. 106 Main, a few doors above Third Street,
Cincinnati.

JOHN H. LOVEJOY,
ENGRAVER,
106 Main Street, *Third Story,*
CINCINNATI.

COLORED SCHOOL.

The subscriber has been teaching a school for about a year and a half for the colored people in German township Darke co, Ohio.

A few young men and women can find accommodations on reasonable terms.

It is intended to commence the winter term about the first of November. Competent instruction with be provided for all who may attend.

E. S. GRUMLEY.
September 17th, 1839. 30—*tf.*

M. T. & R. GLASGOW,
SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS,
Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side.
October 29th, 1839. 34—*tf*

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the workmanship recommended in the certificate below.

JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839.

JOHN A. WISEMAN,
G. W. PHILLIPS,
JESSE O'NEIL,
Judges.
JOHN P. FOOTE, President,
aug 10 L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and keep it circulating.

Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy.
October 29th, 1839.

Mr. Editor:—Please cut from your exchange paper, the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a genuine testimonial of the *genuine* Tomato *medicine* by Doctors Ben & Norman, as it will appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the Proprietors.

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMAT.

Having used to some extent for the year past, *Miles' Compound Tomato Pills,* and having learned the ingredients of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy. Upon judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the public as a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D.
ADAM NICHOLS, M. D.
Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839 13—

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The Subscribers have several Thousand growing prosperously in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Persons wishing to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid)

JAMES G. BIRNEY, *New York.*
21-2mo. WM. A. BLACKNEY. *Cincinnati.*

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasa.

Symptoms.—The common corporeal symptoms are flatluency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The most healing plans and regular courses of life that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes.—A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual evacuation, (as the obstruction of the menses) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

Treatment.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be prouded by exercise early hours, regular diet, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallinable remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale by his sole agents throughout the Union. See list of agents in this paper.

Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Camomile druggists are not by Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for the genuine to 100 Chatham street, N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of this celebrated medicines, is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, rheumatism of the chest and side, fevers, female weakness, mercurial disease, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, flour albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chronic or recent sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, low up, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Costiveness, will find relief from any one of the use of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, [illegible] ad. stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, horrors, spasms.

Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING

Interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, where the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a blank note, or order.

CERTIFICATES.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficac, of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unnatural Laxitiency in the bowels severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly foul matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of fainting heat, with an intolerable tearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is now enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

Asthma. *Three years standing.*—Mr. Robert Mann, Schuylkill, was afflicted with a most distressing malady. Symptoms, great hoarse breathing, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nausea, intolerable restlessness, could get no rest on a horizontal position, without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and dejection of the mental energies. Mr. R. Mann, after using Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines, and after despair set on the countenances of his friends, interested in his existence as hopeless, all [illegible] he betook in a public manner to the medicines offered by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines in his complaint, which restored him as perfect health as ever he enjoyed, to the astonishment of all by removing every symptom of his disease. He declares to say his motive for this declaration is that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he has happily restored may likewise receive the same remarkable benefit.

Liver Complaint.—Thomas Hamilton—Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, New York street near Second street, Williamsburg, endured for the last ten years with liver complaint, rheumatism, and a most distressing derangement of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms, Habitual constipation of the bowels, great pain in the side, accompanying pain of the epigastric region of great pain across the region of the liver and other symptoms of a serious nature. Mrs. Browne, in moderate flow of the spirits and in good health, could not lay on her left side without great suffering, the right side being quite colored, with extreme soreness, indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was enabled to get the most first physicians, but received no relief from any—during all this Mrs. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her in the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is unessential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
Husband of Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtues of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—*Dyspepsia, ten years standing.*—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in the prosecution of his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppression after eating, even in the plainest meals, much impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a billious vomiting and pain in the right side, an exceeding degree of lafigue and faintness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicines. He is now as strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

An extraordinary and remarkable cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information to any one inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.—Interesting case.—Mr. William Salmon, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the former disease. Symptoms, Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains in the chest back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, in short, any sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the slightest exercise.

Mr. Salmon had applied to the most eminent physicians who considered it beyond the power of medicine to restore him to hea th; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to the use of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine, he with difficulty rep ired to the office and procured a package to which h says he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the stomach, nausea, sickness, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a most distressing dread of sudden death in public places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most frequently she was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could get no relief, on their temporary administration the symptoms returned. Her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment.

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but as well and enjoys as good health at present as she did any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me this 14th day of March, 1836.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans, proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills.

Durham, Greene County, New York.

Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated medicine for sale at his principal office 100 Chatham st. New York, and at his General Western Office, 47 Wall st. Louisville, Ky. Agents—E. Parsons, 55 Lower Market st. Cincinnati, and Inv'l. D. B Ecker, Jeffersonville; Scripps and Lapham, Maltz, E. Smet and Co. Troy; [illegible] and Co. Albany; D. Bullard, Troy; Mrs. H. R. Gilbert, Durham; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Palenville; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Catskill; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Coxsackie; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Hudson; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Kinderhook; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Claverack; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Lee; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Lenox; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Pittsfield; Mrs. Dr. Lee, Lenoxdale. Myers, Pall and Doty, Lansingburgh; Hart and Co. Circleville; Webster, Mewin and Co. Wheeling; Wm. Hellen, Wilmington, Del.; Wm. Hellen, Jr. Philadelphia; Wm. Hellen, Hillsboro, Wm. Hellen, Chillicothe; Wm. Hellen, Zanesville; J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe; Enos Long, Jackson. Turner and Porter, Piketon. Culbertson and Chambers, West Union. Murphy and Reynolds, Ripley. Mackintosh and Bingham, Portsmouth. Ellis and Bassler, Gro. Hardy, Lebanon. [illegible] Stevens, Urbana. A. Milnor and Co. Springfield. [illegible] Stevens, Urbana. Mellvain and Harriet, Marysville. [illegible] Stevens, Urbana. Iswarre, J. D. Butler Marion. Walker and Spining, Bellefontaine. High Thompson, Sidney. Wm. Stitt, Piqua. Fuller and Day, Troy. Bryant and Ayre, Middletown. Cyrus Johnson, Franklin. Smith, Deaton, Miamisburgh. Turner and Co. Dayton. Thomas and Foos, Springfield. J. G. Munn, Albany, and by Dr. Wm. Evans' sub-agents in all the principal towns in the United States.

BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw and swelled rail bedsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Orders for the above article, may be addressed to [illegible] Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839. HENRY BOYD.

26—*tf.*

PIANO-FORTES.

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Black, at the corner of Vine and Pike.

January 21. 1—*tf.*

DAVIS & DODD'S HATS.
For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied.
Corner Main and Fifth Streets.

C. DONALDSON & CO.
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE
CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.
No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati.

N. B.—A large assortment of the above goods kept constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail on the most favorable terms.

42—*tf.*

CAUTION.

The season of the year is approaching when coughs and colds are prevalent. How many of our citizens, in apparent good health at this time, will be consuming winter, before the consumption, impredence, and more than all, neglect by the foundation of an incurable affection of the lungs. No medicine has yet been discovered that so uniformly succeeds in removing diseases from the lungs, as "Wistasis." Even in most apparently hopeless cases, by the use of this medicine, sound constitution health has been perfect.

These facts surely should provide themselves with so invaluable a remedy.

For sale at W. PECK, & Co's. Drug store, 19 Main st., 1 door north of Front, Cincinnati, and at the principal drug stores in this city and the United States.

Novembre, 14, 1839. 36—*tf*

Anti-slavery Almanacs,
for 1840.

Just arrived and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give it a wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages, with 14 "pictorials." for 6-4 cents being double the matter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the public.

NEW MAP OF OHIO.

This new and splendid Map is now in the course of delivery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent can supply them.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Trustees and Visitors of common schools of Cincinnati.

"That they have carefully examined said Map, and this highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not hesitate in saying that it will be one of the best extant, and most correct Maps of our state that we have ever seen."

"*Resolved*, That the President be authorised to purchase thirty copies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Ohio, for the use of the common schools of Cincinnati." Which report was accepted and resolution unanimously adopted, March 12, 1839.

Columbus, June 8, 1838.

In compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838, we have examined and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio.

JOSEPH VANCE, *Com. of Ohio.*
CARTER B. HARRAN, *Sec. of State;*

The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up stairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also scales of Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Michels large Maps of the United States, and World, large Maps of Indiana.

FIRMS FOR SALE.

A good fair of 160 acres, situated 8 miles from town, having 80 acres in cultivation, a frame house with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar, also two substantial frame barns, a large orchard, a spring house, a stable and carriage house, all new out building; likewise, a garden, a summer house, a good orchard, of various kinds of choice fruit trees, two wells and many springs. The land is good and well situated for cultivation.

A fertile farm of 60 or 123 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 miles from town, with about half in tillage. The house having 4 rooms and a cellar, a commodious frame barn, a cider house with a mill, a good orchard and several springs. The land is first rate, and consists of hill and bottom.

A fertile farm of 327 acres situated 12 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, having 180 acres in cultivation, a frame house having 8 rooms and a cellar; also, a brick house with 3 rooms, a cellar, a milk house, three frame barns, and other buildings likewise two good wells, an excellent fruit garden, having strawberry beds, currant and gooseberry bushes, and various ornamental shrubs. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland; it is well watered with springs, a creek and a well.

A farm of 120 acres situated 15 miles from town, upon the Ohio, having a frame house with 5 rooms. There are 40 acres in cultivation, 25 rich bottom, and the rest good upland. It will be sold low for cash.

A desirable Country Seat situated 6 miles from town, upon a good road, having 85 acres in cultivation, also a new frame house with 4 rooms, a hall, a kitchen, a cellar and a porch; likewise a smoke house, a spring and a garden with 30 choice fruit trees. The land is good and well located for culture. It will be sold low for goods.

A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 13 miles above Louisville, having 70 to 80 acres in culture, a good brick house with 7 rooms and a cellar, a commodious frame barn, with a stable and carriage house, a sma mill house, a good orchard of choice fruit trees of various sorts, and a superior garden abounding with flowers and fruit trees of select kinds. The land is excellent and very well situated for cultivation.

City property will be taken in payment for these farms.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY,
Estate and Money Agent, No 11,
December, 1